REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,352—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

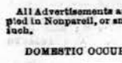
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
PATNA	1780	200	J. E. Withers	21st Nov. 1878.
PURULIA....	1839	2.0	———	5th Dec. „

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDAH, 2,521 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878, at 6 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingola, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beyporo, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other places where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. F. Nailes, on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1878, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. BERMAH, 1,081 Tons, Commander T. P. Nailes, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. B. Shier, on MONDAY, the 11th November 1878, at 10 a.m, calling at Diu, Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvi both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 573 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

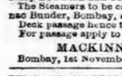
The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st *of each month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 270	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines.
Suez	160	220	40	
Port Said	280	240	40	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	120	
Cyprus	450	330	120	
Messina	560	340	140	Without Wines.
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	510	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Steamboats. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries to Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, Nov., 1878. No. 2, Hummum Street.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. VORWAERTS, Capt. G. Martasso, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 15th November 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Jaffa	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
Season House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BANGALORE...	2863	500	E. G. Stead.....	11th Nov.
(e) VENETIA.....	2726	450	C. G. Perrin.....	18th do.
— BOKHARA	3762	450	J. Orman	25th do.
(e) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow.....	2nd Dec.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(e) KAISAR-I-HIND	4290	700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE..	1903	350	W. Barratt.....	23rd do.

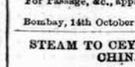
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
TEHERAN	2569	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	330	A. Coleman.....	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE.....	2258	450	W. W. Fentiman..	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail about the 13th November.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The Angl a (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

The following goods will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at the Apollo Bunder THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th day of November, sale commencing at 3 p.m.:—

A beautiful ornamental double cast-iron staircase railing, by Macfarlane, consisting of—

57 pieces ornamental railings.
45 „ hand-rails.
38 Railing standards.

No. 10 columns of grey Italian marble with black veins (Bardiglio) 6' 0" high and 0' 5" in diameter, with caps and bases to suit of white statuary marble.

No. 110 small marble columns of various colours 1' 1" high and 0' 3" in diameter, very suitable as balusters.

No. 45 do. do. 1' 4" high and 1" in diameter.

200 running feet of black marble slabs with yellow veins (Porto Venere) 0' 6" high, (' 1¼" thick and 250 running feet of red sienna Marble cornice 0' 3" high forming together a rich socle suitable for a Durbar Hall or Drawing room.

Several slabs of white Carara Marble, 3' 8" high, 6" 2' thick, 6f various lengths up to 12 feet.

A quantity of square and triangular small paving slabs, of white and grey Carara Marble.

No. 600 panes of white, red, blue yellow, violet and green window glass, 2' 8" by 1' 10" by 0' 1".

10 cases containing broken pieces of the above coloured window glass.

25 boxes of Plaster of Paris Powder.

500 pieces Plaster of Paris ornaments, such as caps and bases, rosettes, mouldings, &c.

No. 40 door locks and keys of the best manufacture.

No. 4 strong labour carts.

Several projects and designs for the decoration of Durbar Halls and drawing-rooms.

A quantity of Whatman's double elephant drawing paper mounted on brown canvas.

Large continuous brown sketching paper, prepared artist canvas, water colour pictures in canvas and paper, &c., &c.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large quantity of flour, provisions and dead stock.

Landed from "Lord of Isles" and "Scotland."

SALES OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street—

34 Cases Dhoties.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW BUILDING MATERIALS NEAR THE DADUR STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dadur.

A quantity of new Venetian glass and panel windows, doors, railings, and other building materials in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of buyers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, white, grey, and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

10 cases cotton twist, 1 wt. large raisins.
125 boxes „ 14 lbs. Sultana do.

SALE OF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, GLASSWARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

4 cases bronze and procelain pedestal table and hanging kerosine oil lamps.
2 Cases glass fish bowls with stands.
2 Cases sets of toy cups and saucers.
4 Cases fancy goods comprising crystal glass, candlesticks, vases, inkstands, toilet boxes, butter pots, cups and bottles, morocco leather money bags, and flower vases, carved wooden candlesticks, ink-stands and glove boxes, gold embroidered and leather money purses, ladies' gilt combs, porcelain card trays, jewell boxes, Russia leather workboxes, glove, &c., handkerchief and match boxes, opera glases, lady's silk umbrellas, wooden flowerstands with porcelain vases, silver galvanized lady's work-tables, timepieces, bronzed and gilt candlesticks and cancelers, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Glasses, Porcelain and Plateduare, 5, 6 and 8 light Chandeliers 1 and 4 light Argand Lustre, Wall Shades, Kerosine Lamps, Panorama Balls, Cutlery, &c., &c

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction No. 2 Marine Street, Fort, by order of the Trustees of Khojah Noor Mahomed Hassam a large quantity of glass, porcelain and plateduare, chandeliers, &c., &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road at the Bungalow of Captain J. Dixon some choice plants and shrubs.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1878.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS ! ! !

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER
FOR
POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE
IS
De La Rue & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE
WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.
Price, per Packet of 5 quires.
With OBLONG Envelopes. With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12. Cash, Re. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3-0.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGE FOR GOA PILGRIMS.

THE well-known Steamers GOGAH and NAGOTNA sail from Carnac Bunder for Goa and Goa, Panjim, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6-30 a.m.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Passage rates from Shore to Shore	20	10	3
Return Tickets available for one month	30	15	...

exclusive of messing, which can be had on board on payment. Tickets are issued at the Booking Office, Carnac Bunder, on the days of sailing.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship SUSSEX, Captain Stap, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for inspection and counter-signature, also to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Stap, Ship Sussex.
Bombay, 6th November 1878.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, at this port.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.
Bombay, 6th November 1878.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, fresh batches of high-caste ARAB HORSES, considered good, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Race rs, &c., &c.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables, Parell Road.
Bombay, 7th November 1878.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on FRIDAY, the 8th November 1878, at 3 p.m.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chairman of the Board of Directors,
Mofussil Company, Limited.
Bombay, 6th November 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1879, and appointment of Auditors.

The QUARTERLY MEETING convened for THIS DAY is ADJOURNED to half-past 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, 8th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 6th November 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, under a rule recently passed by Government, that ASSESSMENTS imposed under the Licence Act III. of 1878 should be paid WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE LISTS AT THE POLICE STATIONS, whether or not a petition of objection is preferred against the Assessments. Any necessary refunds will be made afterwards.

Inattension to this notice will lead to liability to the penalties prescribed in Section 15 of the Act.

S. P. PANDIT,
Assistant Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 7th November 1878.

Will be ready 15th November 1878.

THE GAME, WATER AND SHORE BIRDS OF INDIA.

By MAJOR A. LE MESSURIER, R. E.

A Sportsman's Pocket Manual describing 258 species, mentioned by Jerdon in pages 488—866. Price Rs. 2 per copy with or without postage in India.

Apply to

MANAGER, Station Press, Simla.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS at BOMBAY and POONA up to 1 p.m. of the 13th instant, for the SUPPLY of 4,000 SULLEETAS of best GUNNY PAUTE 14"—6" by 6", and 250 ROPES LOADING COTTON, well twisted and of good yarn, each 30 yards long and two inches in circumference, and weighing each 6 lbs.

Tenderers may tender for the whole number required or for such number as they may be able to deliver positively within 15 days from the date of acceptance of their Tender.

Further information can be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, 6th November 1878.

FOR SALE,

AN OPEN CARRIAGE by Ness, with a set of Brass-mounted double Harness, property of Lieutenant Colonel T. E. A. Hall. Price Rs. 600, very cheap.

A VICTORIA SOCIABLE LANDAU, nearly new. Price Rs. 1,600. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE COMMODIOUS FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, called "SOMERSET HOUSE," up to the end of April 1879. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 9 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, at Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW from middle of December for six months. Apply to X., care of PRESCOT and WINTER, Fort.

DIVING APPARATUS FOR SALE.—Apply to Messrs. DEMYROUZE & Co., 12, Rampart Row.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED LONDON SADDLERY, &c., FOR SALE. Wm. WATSON and Co., Sole Agents. Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

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PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND

PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

for two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degree of completeness.

Rs. 20; 2-28; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

DRAM FLASKS; SANDWICH CASES;

CORK-SCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;

HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, &c.

AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;

WINES; LIQUORS;

Soda and other Aerated Waters,

AND

Other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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JUST RECEIVED IN PERFECT CONDITION

A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

Of Solid Walnut wood and made expressly

FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE just received and opened their COLD SEASON STOCK, and each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the newest and best GOODS obtainable from the Home Markets.

In the **Tailoring Department** New FANCY COATINGS, new ANGOLA TROUSERINGS and SUITINGS.

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In the **Fancy Department** a splendid assortment of the New est Fancy Ties in all shapes.

A. & L. politely invite an inspection of the above.

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QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash. Per Case. Rs.	A.		Credit. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
33	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall== 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
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PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS. AND ENGRAVERS.
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

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C. MARCKS & CO.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

SAINT MONICA HOTEL, GOA.

IN accordance with permission obtained from His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East, the undersigned begs to notify that he will shortly OPEN the above Hotel for the convenience of the nobility and gentry who intend visiting the SHRINE of the VENERATED APOSTLE of the INDIES during the forthcoming EXPOSITION.

The Hotel being located in the spacious rooms of the Royal Convent of Saint Monica, which is situated on the brow of a hill, in a cool and salubrious locality, commands a fine view of the country for miles around, is exposed on all sides to the sea breeze, and is within five minutes' walk of the Convent of Bom Jesus, where the body of the Saint will be exposed.

The above Hotel will be conducted under able management, and the Proprietor begs to notify that he has spared no expense in rendering the accommodation all that can be desired, whilst the Wines, Spirits, and Beer have been obtained from the best London and Paris houses; also that for the further comfort of visitors he intends establishing a Floating Hotel at Old Goa as well as an Hotel at Nova Goa, Panjim.

As the Exposition will commence on the 3rd December 1878, and probably terminate in a month or so, it is expected that the influx of visitors will be so great that the Proprietor deems it advisable to remind gentlemen of engaging their accommodation beforehand and to lose no time in applying to him, by whom they will be furnished with a letter of guidance to enable them to visit with comfort the surrounding places of interest.

A. F. D'COSTA,
Nova Goa. Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Prices for Cash Quarts	Rs. 4	8 per doz.	in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints	„ 2 12	„	7 doz.
Hogsheads	„ 53 0	per hhd.	„

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6TH 1878.

RAUTER'S telegrams of yesterday report increased dullness in most of the Produce Markets, and Cocoons have also given way ¼ the quotation being 94½. French Rentes are unchanged at fcs. 112 ex-coupon.

Business here continues in its previous state of depression, but there is rather more inclination to enter into forward transactions.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day no alteration was made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, quotations are unchanged, and as it was a holiday in New York, there are no fresh advices from that quarter.

With reference to the possibility of Cotton being delayed in transit to the U. S. Ports by the yellow fever which is raging in the South-west, the *New York Chronicle* to hand by the mail states that up to that time (5th Oct.) "the fever was confined within comparatively narrow limits and covered only a part of the section most affected by raid a year ago. Texas, with its very large crop, is this season able without hindrance to forward it, which was not the case last October and November. The Atlantic States, with their magnificent yield, are also free to send forward, not only their own produce, but one in condition to draw through the railroads from the section which might otherwise, by reason of the yellow fever, be shut out temporarily from a market."

It is possible, however, that the fever is after all the cause of supplies not coming forward quite so freely as was anticipated; but there is still no reason to suppose that there will ultimately be any falling off in the estimated quantity to be shipped this season from the U. S. Ports.

In Manchester yesterday the Piece Goods Market was dull and irregular, and notwithstanding the better feeling manifested in the Cotton Market on Saturday and Monday the official quotations are lower since last Market day by 1½d. per piece for 8¼ lbs. shirtings and 5¼ lbs. Madapollams.

In London the Coffee Market was unchanged, the weeks landings amount to 600, the deliveries to 1,100, and the Stock to 16,000 tons. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £49 for Ceylon and £56 for Cochin.

Government Securities are unaltered, the quotation still being Rs. 75 and Rs. 80 for Fours and Four-and-a-half per cents. respectively.

The Markets for Oilseeds are somewhat lower for Calcutta descriptions, but the quotations for Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed are unchanged. Wheat keeps firm at Monday's rates.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has as usual on Wednesday been very little doing, pending the result of the sale of Council Drafts in London. Rates opened week at a decline of 1-16d. on our yesterday's quotations for Bank Bills, and from Calcutta telegrams report sales of Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 7d. per Rupee, which is ⅛d. below what business has been done here at during the day. At the close there is a somewhat steadier feeling. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 7/32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2-11½	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 for Demand Drafts at 99½ for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, for the old Loans are Rs. 94¼ and Rs 94⅜. Of the new Fours-and-a-half per cent. Loan there are sellers at Rs. 99⅛.

SHARES.—Agra Bank Shares are steady at an advance of Re 1 per share; other Bank shares unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companie's Scrip the tendency has been generally downwards. Colabas have declined Rs. 10 Dharumseys Rs. 20, Flemings Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs 15, Manchester and Bombay Rs. 3 (Rs. 50 fully paid up shares are only nominally worth Rs. 27) and Oriental Rs. 5, Universal have advanced from Rs. 1235 to Rs. 1250. In Press Land, and Miscellaneous Companies no changes of any importance have occurred.

FREIGHTS.—The Market for ready shipments continues in the same depressed state at 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton for Seed, and 12s 6d. per ton for Cotton to Liverpool, via Canal, and 12s. 6d. per ton for Seeds to London. More disposition is shown to operate forward, and the steamer Alabama is reported to have been chartered for January loading for Marseilles and Genoa at 27s. 6d. per ton with the option of loading at Karrachee at 5s. per ton more.

COTTON is quite unchanged, with scarcely any enquiry from Shippers for either ready or forward delivery.

LINSEED, owing to the tenor of home advices and absence of demand here, is again rather easier, and we quote Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull at previous quotations.

COALS are unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP SAM SKELFIELD, 1,589 tons, Captain E. B. Forsaith, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. NANKIN, 1,829 tons, Captain M. Bruce, sailed yesterday for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 878 pilgrims.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 5th, with cargo from Coast and Cutch, with a cargo of specie, and 180 deck passengers.

THE S. S. SCOTLAND, 1,694 tons, Captain J. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with an original cargo from London. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE QUEEN OF THE AGE, 747 tons, Captain C. R. Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Mauritius 15th October, with a cargo of 13,029 bags sugar, and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Robson, Mr. R. W. S. Pinhey, Mr. J. Hughes, Col. Strutt, Mr. Ingle, and 39 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Pearl(s)	Klee	Mandvee, Nov 3.
6	Bokhara(s)	Orman	Southampton, Oct 10.
	Scotland (s)	James	Kurrachee, Nov 3.
	Queen of the Age	Cooper	Mauritius, Oct 15.
	Sussex	Stagg	London, July 20.
	Madura (s)	Smith	Calcutta, Oct 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	Nankin(s)	Bruce	Jeddah.
	British Ambassador	Davis	Diamond Island.

The ship Sam Skolfield, Forsaith, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:

Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

Steamer Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Sept. 29 Latona, ship, Himmin, from Liverpool.
Oct. 4 Bennock Burn, ship, Young, from Cardiff.
6 Principe Carlos, P T ship, Metzner, from Goa.
8 Wild Swan H M, ship, Dacres, from Mussowa.
17 Ready H M, ss, Edwards, from Malta.
19 Tirian, ss, Crisp, from Newcastle.
21 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
23 Bombay, ss, Smith, from Coast.
23 Barrow, ss, Sead, from Venice.
23 Arethusa, ss, Milward, from Bussorah.
23 Cathay, ss, Douglass from London.
24 Lord Lisgar, ss, Fenwick, from Calcutta.
24 Celia, ss, Schultz, from Liverpool.
25 Oakdale, ss, Anderson, from Newcastle.
25 Punjaub, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.
25 Trinacria, ss, Hutcheson, from Bombay.
25 Glide, barque, Beadle, from Zanzibar.
26 Minerva, ss, Parsons, from Calcutta.
27 Victoria, ss, Mendano, from Macalla.
27 Deccan, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
28 India P T ship, Padroso, from Lisbon,
29 Speke Hall, ss, Brand, from Shanghai.
29 Shannon H M I Clad, Grant, from China.
29 Kjobenhaven, ss, Grove, from Foochow.
29 Argentine, ss, Bennett, from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23 Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Bombay.
24 Principide Carlos, P T ship, Metzner, to Mazambique.
24 Aretusa, ss, Milatovich, to Jeddah.
24 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Calcutta.
24 Lord Islington, ss, Fenwich, to London.
26 Wild Swan, H M ship, Dacres, to Trincomalee.
25 Cadiz, ss, Ramsay, to Manilla.
25 Oakdale, ss, Alderson, to Kurrachee.
26 Tilian, ss, Crisp, to Bussorah.
26 Trimacria, ss, Hutcheson, to Jeddah.
26 Minerva, ss, Parsons, to Dundee.
28 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, to Liverpool.
28 Deccan, ss, Andrews, to London.
29 India, P T ship, Padroso, to Goa.
29 Speke Hall, ss, Brand, to London.
29 Argentine, ss, Barrett, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Latona, ship, Shimmin, from Liverpool.
Bennock Burn, ship, Young, from Cardiff.
Ready H M, ss, Edward, from Malta.
Godavery, ss, Barron, from Mauritius.
Punjaub, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.
Glide, barque, Beadle, from Zanzibar.
Shannon H M I Clad, Grant, from China.
Kjobenhaven, ss, Grove, from Foochow.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoola Dawood Bowla.

FROM LONDON.

Bangalore s—99 boxes bar silver (Rs 238,000,) The French Bank.
Kaiser-I-Hind s—30 casks salamonia, Toolseedas Khimjee.
Hindostan s—57 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 10 cases sherry, C Bounevialle and Co.
Trentham Hall s—50 boxes bar soap, and 2 cases thread, Essoofbhoy Ebramjee.
Sumatra s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Scotland s—13,429 bars iron, Abdoolrehmon Sallaymomed.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—20 cases brandy and 40 cases medoc, C Bounevialle and Co.
Australia s—15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Arabia s—30 cases liqueurs, D D Sbah.
Prouneur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—281 cwts bones, Beatti Brothers; 100 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co; 37 bales wool, Goojee Jaitha and Co; 48 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta; 158 bales wool and 29 bales rags, Hajeewan Vasoonjee; 50 casks cocoanut oil, T H Mooreand Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—5 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—25 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Teheran s—38 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—263 cwts rubber, Ebram Hassum; 13 packages sharaffee, Mahomedbhoy Amvedin; 35 bales twist, Cowasjee Pestonjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Muncherjee Merwanjee and Co; 98 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 245 bags raisins, Ebrahim Hassum; 100 packages sharaffee Curmahboy Ebrahim; 4 cases sharaffee, Hajeebhoy Allidinbhoy; 28 cases sharaffee and 7 cases fishmaws, Fazul Mahomed Dama.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—33 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Tyndall, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 5.

Moffett, Surg Major, on leave, from Aboo.
Anderson, Capt, 8th Madras N I, on leave, from Nagpore.
Warden, 2nd Lieut, 13th Lt Infantry, on leave, from Nagpore.
Brown, Surg Major, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 6.

Bell, Lieut Col, 3rd Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Lance, Major, 2nd P Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Utterson, Lieut Col, 17th Regt, on duty from England.
Forrest, Lieut, 4th P Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.
Beresford, Lieut Col, Asst Adjt Gl, from furlough, from England.
Crofton, R E from furlough, from England.
Duthy, Captain, R A, on duty, from England.
Godby, Col, 4th P Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Newbolt, Col, R A, on duty, from England.
O'Neil, Surg Major, on leave, from Deolalee.
Drummond, Lieut Col, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Eckford, Major, R E, on duty, from England.
Vernan, Lieut, 14th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Graham, Captain, ——, on duty, from England.
Haketh, Major, 8th Madras N I, to rejoin, to Nagpore.
Holberton, Lieut Col, R H A, from leave, from Matheran.
Williams, Lieut Col, 14th Sikh Regt, on duty, from England.
Bridges, Captain, 22nd Punjaub N I, from furlough, from England.
Fixott, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Belgaum.
DesBarres, Captain, R H A, from leave, from England.
Stewart, Capt, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 6.

Tyndall, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Hesketh, Major, 8th Madras N I, to rejoin, to Nagpore.
Lance, Major, 2nd Cavalry, on duty, to Quetta.
DesBarres, Captain, R H A, on duty, to Umballa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 2.)

Simla, 31st October 1878.

In Home Department Notification dated the 3rd ultimo, for "Lieut B A N Parrott, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade," read "Captain C A Cresswell, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade."

In Home Department Notifications Nos. 902 (promotion), 903 (reversion), and 904 (promotion), dated the 3rd ultimo, for "Mr K G Burne," read "Lieut H A N Parrott."

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble T H Thornton, C.S.I., to be Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, vice Mr J S Campbell retired. Mr Thornton will continue to be Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr J D Bell, Barrister-at-Law, is confirmed in the appointment of Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

The services of the Rev W J Hunt, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the troops in Northern India.

The following promotions are made in the Survey Department, consequent on the retirement from the service of Major-General H C Johnstone, C B, Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade, on the 20th idem :—

Major Thuillier, R E, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to be a Deputy superintendent of the 1st grade.

Major Geddes, R S C, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, to be a Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade.

Captain Bevan, R S C, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to be a Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade.

The following temporary promotions are made :—

Captain Strahan, R E, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Captain Smith, R S C, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade.

Captain Bevan, R S C, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Forest Department :—

Mr Drysdale, Officiating as Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Burma, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr Pendlebury, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in the Punjab, is promoted to be a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade.

Mr Ribbentrop, Officiating as Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that grade.

Surgeon Compigne is confirmed in the appointment of Medical Officer, Kelap Gosh Irregular Force, vice Surgeon J Scully.

The following extract from Medical order, dated 1st October is issued for the information of Officers :—Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, 1st Class, vice Major Wallace, 1st Punjab Infantry, appointed Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Class, vice Colonel Gordon, C B, promoted.

Major A W Roberts, Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is granted extension of furlough in India, on medical certificate, to 28th Nov.

The following reversions will take effect from the 23rd August, the date on which Colonel J Watson, C B, Resident, 2nd Class, proceeded on privilege leave :—

Colonel Bayness, from Resident, 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore, to be Resident, 2nd Class, and to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class.

Colonel Osborne, C B, from Resident, 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore, to be Political Agent, 1st Class, and to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class.

Lieut Colonel Berkeley, from Political Agent, 1st Class to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, and to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class.

Lieut Colonel Kincaid, from Political Agent, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, and to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

In consequence of the departure on leave of Major Roberts, the following officers will retain the appointment, substantive pro tempore, to which they were gazetted under Foreign Department Notification No. 1,000, dated 31st July, viz, Major E Temple, Captain D Robertson, and Captain R G E Dalrymple.

Surgeon Grant, Officiating Medical Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as medical officer in charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, vice Surgeon Caldecott, proceeding on furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 1st November 1878.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Colonel :—Major A Bruce.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major :—Captain H J Boileau.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain :—Lieuts W I C Wyllie and J F Cuthew.

The following promotion, by brevet, is made under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 28th Jan 1878 :—Captain H Pringle, Deputy Assistant Adjutant, to be Major.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Captain Greenstreet, R E, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, private affairs, for two years.

Captain (Brevet Major) Capel, 1st 5th European Light Cavalry, Assistant Superintendent of Remount Depots, is granted leave of absence to sea, for three months, on medical certificate.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary H Tel'er, Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough in India in extension of the leave granted in G G O No 263 of 1878 with effect from 15th October, to the date of his transfer to the Pen ion establishment.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Captain R E S Smith is permitted to assume the surname of Smyth in substitution of the surname of "Smith."

The services of Lieut Babington, 10th Hussars, Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Com-in-C.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Com-in-C :—Surgeons S H Browne, J C Fullerton, J Lewtas, A E R Stephens, W H Cadge, W Owen.

Mr J L MacPherson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, British Burmah, will join the Rajputana State Railway, to which he is transferred.

Mr J Dempster, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation, is transferred, as a temporary measure, to the Simla Imperial Circle.

Lieut Nicholson, R E, Executive Engineer, Central System of State Railways, having joined at Chatham for duty at the Depot, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following officers are re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief-works to Bengal Irrigation Branch :—Mr Faulkner, Executive Engineer; Mr Beale, Assistant Engineer; Mr Cany, Assistant Engineer; Mr Palmer, Supervisor.

Colonel J S Trevor, R E, is appointed a Director of State Railways, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 1st class. This does not affect Notification dated 5th July, appointing Colonel Trevor to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the P W Department, Railway Branch.

Colonel J Dawson, R E, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, during the absence of Colonel Perkins on military duty, or until further orders.

Mr W Mackay, Executive Engineer, Port Blair, is transferred to Rajputana.

The services of Mr LeMaistre, Supervisor, Central System of State Railways, are dispensed with.

Mr Yeatman, temporary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Central to the Western System of State Railways, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr Bruce, Assistant Examiner, is attached to the Office of the Accountant General, P W Department, is transferred to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr Fischer, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 18 days.

Mr W F Barrow, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to act as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana, during the absence of Mr Fischer on privilege leave, or until further order.

Mr Caldwell, Sub-Engineer, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh, is re-transferred to the Western System of State Railways.

PENSIONS.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated the 27th June 1878, is published for general information :—

PARA. 7 I forward herewith copy of a correspondence with the Horse Guards, from which you will observe that I have consented, during the publication of an order (See Clause 143, Army Circulars, 1st August 1878,) granting to those officers who resign their cadetships a Addiscombe in order to take up direct appointments in the Artillery or Infantry, the privilege of counting such service for pension the time passed by them at the Seminary at Addiscombe after attaining the age of 16 years.

NOTICE.
IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ADAM—October 18th, at Boulogne, Surmer, the wife of Major Adam, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—November 4th, at Chowpatty, the wife of Mr. Sydenham Nesbit Smith, H. M.'s Customs, of a son.

DEATH.

HOLLOWAY—November 6th, at Bombay, Mr. Harry Robert Holloway, aged 22 years and 8 months. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILL—November 4th, at St. Thomé, the wife of Rowland Hill, Acting Superintendent, Government Press, of a son.

ROSS—October 28th, at 35, Poonamallee Road, Madras, the wife of Geo. Hope Ross, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURNS—FRANZ—October 28th, at Saint Luke's Church, Chittoor, by the Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, M.A., Mr. T. W. Burns, Jailor District Jail, to Grace Theodora, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Franz, of Chittoor.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERITAS.—We shall publish your letter to-morrow.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1878.

THE blood-and-thunder school of journalism which flourishes at Lahore and Allahabad appears to be conducted by a number of hot-headed gentlemen who wish to make Lord Lytton ridiculous. Well may the *Englishman* remark that the Viceroy must be tempted to exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" when he is exhorted to show his independence by declaring war at once against the Amir of Kabul without consulting the wishes of the Home Government. The Viceroy of India is no longer a despot. He is merely the agent of a Council of Ministers in England who are in constant communication with him by telegraph, and who are obliged to guide their course by considerations of what will be said of their policy in Parliament. There can be little doubt that public opinion in England would not have approved of the conduct of the Ministry, had an advance of the English army into Afghanistan been ordered without the previous adoption of the formality of sending an *ultimatum* to the Amir; and consequently, if Lord Lytton had taken it upon himself to set the Ministry at defiance and act as if he were an independent Prince, Lord Beaconsfield would have been compelled, in his own interest, to recall him. We have no reason, however, to believe that Lord Lytton has not been entirely in accord with the Home Government as to the policy to be pursued towards Shere Ali. The *Pioneer's* circumstantial accounts of how the Premier telegraphed to the Viceroy to send an *ultimatum*, how Lord Lytton replied "I won't," how Lord Beaconsfield rejoined, "Do as you are told or come home," and how Lord Lytton then sighed as a patriot but obeyed as a Viceroy, may be set down as mysteries of the servants' hall, mere back-stairs gossip of the kind which is now the only fruit of the *Pioneer's* "judicious "profusion." Lord Lytton has since he came to India consistently preached the doctrine of loyal or passive obedience in the public service, and he must be quite incapable of setting a most pernicious example of disloyalty himself, even if he had any disagreement with the English Government, by publishing his grievances to the world at a time when it is essential that all appearance of discord among the rulers of the Empire should be suppressed. Nor can we suppose that the Viceroy feels so deeply the insult offered him by so insignificant a Prince as the Amir of Kabul that he cannot wait to avenge it till his own preparations for war are complete. Some of our contemporaries have worked themselves into a laughable flurry about the military strength of the Afghans and the chances that Shere Ali will receive Russian aid during the winter. But, so far as the Afghans are concerned, they hardly attempted any serious fighting in 1838, and it is difficult to believe that they make any stand now against British troops armed with Martini rifles. If unassisted by European troops, their military resistance will probably collapse after a skirmish or two, and the tribes will break away from Shere Ali and seek safety in negotiations with the English. And, as regards Russian aid, what can Russia do at present in Central Asia? People talk as if Russian soldiers marched in seven-league boots, and could take Merv to-day, Herat to-morrow, and appear in front of Peshawur before the end of the week. But from all we hear the Russian expeditions through the Turkoman country meet with very little success; and it is self evident that till the Turkoman tribes are subdued a Russian army cannot venture to advance into Afghanistan from Astrabad or Samarkhand. When we remember how immobile the Russian army showed itself last year, and how many weeks elapsed before it was ready to cross the Danube, we cannot feel much alarm as to what it might accomplish in Central Asia, even if Russia dared to go openly to war with England. The *Pioneer* is greatly alarmed lest a few Russian adventurers should throw themselves into Herat, and make such a stubborn defence of that place as Eldred Pottinger made against the Persians in 1839. Well, they might do so if a British army were worth no more than a mob of Persians. What adventurers can do in these days was shown by the fate of the Russian volunteers who helped the Servians against the Turks, as well as by the want of success of the English officers who joined the Turkish army last year. Our difficulty with Afghanistan will be to hold the country after we have conquered it, for we shall be obliged to have chains of military posts from Jacobabad to Herat and from Peshawur to Bamian, communicating with one another by the high road from Kandahar to Ghazni and Kabul. This is the reason why such formidable military preparations are necessary; otherwise, we might make an end of Shere Ali and his kingdom in less than a month's time. The real argument against delay has escaped the notice of our fire-eating contemporaries in Upper India. Any one who watches closely the telegrams from Europe must have observed many recent signs that England is quite isolated. France cannot forgive the annexation of Cyprus and the strengthening of English influence in Egypt; and we were told yesterday by Reuter that she has actually sought an alliance with Germany as well as Italy to maintain the Greek cause in the East, which England has abandoned and which she is indeed, by her engagements with the Sultan, almost pledged to oppose. It is quite possible, therefore, that a vigorous blow struck quickly in Afghanistan, where the European Powers believe that England is seriously embarrassed, might greatly strengthen Lord Beaconsfield's hands in preventing the completion of Russian designs for the ruin of Turkey. England joins with the rest of Europe in habitually underrating her own strength; and she might be disposed to act more energetically at Constantinople if she had once found out how easily she can dispose of the Amir of Kabul.

ALL the world, or perhaps we ought to say all the forest world, knows that for the last twelve years the superior staff of the Forest Department has been recruited chiefly by men trained in the schools and forests of France or Germany, while the more numerous subordinate posts have been given to men not specially trained. Now the latter, to be thoroughly useful, ought to have some elementary knowledge of forestry; at least so some people think, amongst others His Excellency the Governour in Council who has decided on establishing a training school for native foresters in connection with the Poona Civil Engineering College. The details of the measure were left to Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, who, in consultation with certain members of the Educational Department, has drawn up a programme of studies. The list of subjects comprises meteorology, surveying, chemistry, botany, including anatomy and physiology, forestry, and several other sciences "too numerous," as the auctioneer says, "to detail." The course is to extend over two years, and there are to be geological and forest excursions to vary the monotony of college life.

When proposing the establishment of a training school at Poona, the Governor sketched out a much more modest, and, to our mind, much more suitable plan: but even his scheme was too elaborate for the training of men who are to commence their official career on fifteen rupees a month, as some of the students are expected to do. It is not apparent from the extract of Mr. Shuttleworth's report, given in the Government Resolution now before us, what standard of proficiency will be demanded of applicants, but, as the course is to last two years, we may assume that a good knowledge of forestry and a fair knowledge of the cognate subjects of Mr. Shuttleworth's list will be demanded, although perhaps *quantitative* analysis, which is apparently one of the obligatory subjects, may not be insisted on. The examination promises to be a stiff one; it will be, in fact, about equal to the examination which men appointed in England have to pass, and we must confess to being somewhat surprised at the same standards being demanded from men of both classes. In framing the rules, Mr. Shuttleworth has evidently been guided by those which are laid down for the appointment of home-trained candidates for the superior staff. Herein he is, we think, mistaken, for it is quite unnecessary that men, for whom this course of training is intended, should know anything that is not purely practical. Vegetable anatomy and physiology, although high-sounding and pretty on paper, are fortunately subjects of no practical value whatever in forestry. Chemistry is another subject which may safely be left to the professional experimentalist. Put to the practical test, the number eleven of Mr. Shuttleworth's obligatory subjects may be reduced to four—namely, forestry, mathematics, surveying, and political economy and law. It does not appear clearly from Mr. Shuttleworth's report what is meant by "forestry," but we gather from clause 8 of the rules that instruction under this head is to consist in teaching the students to saw seed, and to plant and cut down trees. As this is rather an important subject, we venture to suggest that a little sylviculture or the natural and artificial regeneration and subsequent treatment of forests should be taught, at all events, theoretically, if ocular demonstration is not feasible. Then there is forest organization, a most important, in fact the most important, branch of forestry, which ought not to be neglected. Of the allied subjects, surveying is by far the most important, as a knowledge of it is necessary in organizing forests, and none of our forests have been organized. Organization consists mainly in determining the annual sustained yield (*i. e.*, a yield which can be kept up for ever) and is the end and aim of all forestry; in theory, it has been reduced to an exact science. The lectures on sylviculture would teach the students as much botany as is necessary. If they are able to recognize the principal forest trees and know their properties, they will know quite enough for all practical purposes. The same subject would also treat of soils and petrography in a practical way, without entering into the matter scientifically. The political economy of forests and forest law would constitute the fourth subject; it is well for foresters to know in what way the forest trade differs from other trades, and why it is necessary for Government to take charge of forests. Some may object to our attaching so little importance too through knowledge of botany. Our answer to them is that the immediate business of a forester is not the determination of unknown plants, but the utilization and regeneration of those that are known to be useful, the removal of those that are noxious, and organization. Now, the trees known to be useful may be counted on one's fingers, and they are so well known that their properties and uses are known to almost every inhabitant of their habitat, who is therefore a capital botanist from a forest standpoint, although he may not be able to see any difference between a stamen and a pistil. It has always been a mystery to us why people, in this country, who ought to know better, generally regard botany as about the only study worthy of the serious attention of foresters; views of this kind could only be entertained by those who will not take the trouble to find out what the duties of a forester, the requirements of Indian forests, or, for the matter of that, of any forests really are. That a knowledge of scientific botany is useful, no one will deny; but, as it is not absolutely necessary for the performance of a forester's duties, it is as well to protest against its being placed above purely forest subjects, a knowledge of which is necessary.

Six appointments on from fifty to twenty rupees are to be given to the first six men on the list at the final examination at the college. Others may also get appointments, but no further promises are made. The college opens this month. Previous to its opening there will be an entrance examination, when two scholarships of Rs. 8 a month and two of Rs. 7 will be awarded. Considering the object in view—namely, that of educating men for the subordinate establishment only of the Forest Department, the course appears to be very long; probably one year's residence at the college will be found to suffice for all practical purposes.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 18.

THERE is very little change in the political situation. The turn the Afghan business will take will be better known in India by the time this letter arrives there than can be predicted here now; but it seems clear from the silence of the Ministerial prints during the last few days, either that the Government is awaiting the course of events, or that their supporters do not know upon what line of policy Ministers have decided. Mr. Cross spoke at Southport last night, but only indulged in very safe generalities about Eastern affairs, and has not given the public much information. Sir Stafford Northcote is going down to-morrow into the midland counties, to pass through a course of banqueting and speech-making, and his public utterances are now looked forward to with some interest, in the hope that they may give some clue to the view taken by Ministers of the present position of affairs, but in all probability this hope will be disappointed. The *Daily News* has been quoting speeches made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at various times—one as late as last session—in which he avowed his preference for the "masterly inactivity" policy in India, and has been calling upon him not to allow his better judgment to be overruled "by the light-hearted and light-headed counsels of more impulsive colleagues," but it is not likely that Sir Stafford, even if there are differences of opinion in the Cabinet, will proclaim them on the house-tops. In the meantime, Ministers do not show any outward sign of being perturbed by the troublous aspect of affairs. They are still scattered far and wide, and Lord Beaconsfield has leisure enough to go on a visit to a friend at his country house. The only indication that anything has occurred to interfere with plans already formed by Ministers for the enjoyment of their holidays is a semi-official announcement that a voyage which the First Lord of the Admiralty and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had arranged to make to Cyprus has been abandoned, and the party of naval lords of the Admiralty and other officials with whom they were to have travelled have set out on their voyage without them. But that the condition of European affairs is still very unsatisfactory there can be no doubt. The question whether the Treaty of Berlin will not utterly collapse seems still to hang in the balance. Russia is already making suggestions for "resettling the settlement," she is declaring that she will not withdraw her troops from Turkey till "some definite arrangement has been concluded on the basis of the Treaty of Berlin;" and she is raising so many difficulties in the two commissions for the reorganisation of Roumelia and the delimitation of the Bulgarian frontier, that neither of the commissions has made any progress whatever. Austria and the Porte are interchanging recriminatory notes although the internal difficulties of Austria are becoming so pressing that she is showing symptoms of a desire to come to an arrangement with Turkey; while, in spite of rumours that the Sultan has at last yielded to Sir Henry Layard, on the question of the proposed Asiatic reforms, the matter seems still to hang fire, and we hear no definite official news about it. Everywhere there is confusion and uncertainty, which, added to the commercial failures and general stagnation of business at home, produces in many minds gloomy forebodings of some impending catastrophe. It is to be hoped these fears may prove unfounded, but at present events seem to be on the side of the Pessimists.

The principal contributions to the discussion of our Indian frontier policy this week have been a characteristic letter in the *Times* from Sir James Stephen, and a long letter published in the same paper written by Sir Bartle Frere to Sir John Kaye in 1874, and which has apparently been exhumed from the recesses of the India Office. Sir James Stephen's methodical manner of dealing with his subject reminds one of the Rev. Gabriel Kettledrummle's celebrated discourse, which was divided into 15 heads, each of which was "garnished with seven uses and applications." Sir James does not go quite so far as this; but he sets forth seven separate questions which he considers are involved in the present position of affairs on the North-West Frontier, although he chiefly addresses himself to one—which is, "Whether the advance of Russia, and the probability of a Russian and Afghan alliance, make the strengthening of our frontier (if it requires strengthening, and if it can be strengthened) a matter of present importance." This question thus stated, Sir James Stephen answers "decidedly and unequivocally" in the affirmative. The danger does not, he holds, lie in any probable invasion of India by a Russian army, but in the Russians gradually creeping up, annexing state after state, and forming new alliances, until they get the definite frontier which they have been in search of for more than 100 years. This they would find in the Hindoo Koosh and its passes, and the readiest way to obtain it is by an

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

REPORTED DESERTIONS AND SICKNESS AMONG THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The Amir's troops in the Khyber are said to be deserting in large numbers, owing to sickness and want of food. Hopes are entertained of Shere Ali's submitting fully and unconditionally to our terms.

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Heavy firing has been heard in the Khyber Pass. The hill tribes are collecting beyond Fort Michini. The troops at Ali Musjid are prostrated by fever, and the officers are petitioning the Amir to take immediate action against the British, or to order their return to Jellalabad. The daily mortality is between thirty and forty.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and suite arrived in Lahore yesterday morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The diplomatic correspondence which has passed between M. Waddington, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Salisbury concerning the latter's announcement of the occupation of Cyprus by the English, has been published.

M. Waddington, in his reply to Lord Salisbury, requires that England should give definite assurances respecting French interests in Syria and Egypt. Lord Salisbury has expressed his desire to cordially co-operate with France, and especially as regards Egypt.

Consols yesterday closed at 95¼, being a rise of one half.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market closed less depressed but there was not much doing.

Fair Dhollera	4 5/16
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	112 ex-coupon.
Bar Silver	50½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
6 per cent. Government Securities	75
4½ per cent. do	80

The Manchester Market has been dull and irregular.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-7½
8½ lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 6, 10-25 A.M.

H.M.S. Daphne from Trincomalee arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 6, 3-10 P.M.

Mail Steamer Thibet from Calcutta arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 7/32	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 51-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8d.	"
Francs, 3 "	2-11½	"

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

During the week ending November 4th, the following troops, *en route* for Peshawur, have arrived at the stations specified :—

H-C. Royal Horse Artillery and C 3 R. A. at Pindi ; 11-9 R. A. at Peshawur ; 6th N. I. at Jhelum ; 45th N. I. at Pindi ; 4th Ghoorkas at Attock ; 2-9th Regiment at Bombay.

The following troops *en route* for Hasan Abdal have arrived at the stations specified :—D-A. Royal Horse Artillery at Umballa ; 9th Lancers at Pindi ; 1-5th Foot at Jhelum ; 51st Foot at Pindi ; Detachment 72nd at Jhelum ; 10th Bengal Cavalry at Doveraba ; Head-quarters and 16-8 Sappers at Pindi ; 24th N. I., 2nd Ghoorkas, and Mhairwara Battalion at Jhelum.

The following troops, *en route* to Mooltan, have arrived at the stations specified :—A.-B. Royal Horse Artillery at Mooltan ; 6-11 R. A. at Ferozepore ; 1st Ghoorkas at Montgomery ; 3rd Ghoorkas at Mean Meer.

The following troops, *en route* for Kohat, have arrived at the stations specified :—G-3 R. A. at Pindi ; Head-quarters 72nd Foot at Pindi ; 28th N. I. at Jhelum.

The following troops, *en route* for Quetta, have arrived at the stations specified :—E 4 R. A. and 70th Foot at Sangsila ; Detachment 1st Punjab Infantry at Rajanpore ; 19th N. I. at Muzaffargurh ; 26th N. I. at Rajanpore ; 29th Bombay N. I. at Lehri.

The following troops for Nowshera have arrived at the station specified :—Two Squadrons of the 10th Hussars at Attock.

The following troops for Pindi have arrived at the stations specified :—C-4 R. A. at Pindi ; 2-4 R. A. at Mean Meer ; 1-25th Foot at Jhelum.

THE BOMBAY BRIGADE FOR FIELD SERVICE.

The general belief among well-informed military men is that the Bombay Brigade of General Primrose's command will be composed of the

83rd Foot from Kurrachee.
4th Rifles N. I. from Poona.
15th Regiment N. I. from Ahmednuggur.
Poona Horse from Seroor.

So far, however, nothing is definitely known. The staff appointments of the Division will be divided evenly between Madras and Bombay. Major Burnett, 15th Foot, Brigade Major, and Colonel Pottinger, Assistant Quartermaster General, at Poona, are certain to go with General Primrose.

According to custom, the command of the Brigade should be offered to Brigadier General Howard Vyse, he being now the commanding officer in Lower Sind.

THE MADRAS BRIGADE.

We learn that H. M.'s 14th Hussars, now stationed at Bangalore, is the British Cavalry Regiment selected for the Madras Brigade.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In the Supreme Legislative Council yesterday, the Pleaders, Mooktears, and Revenue Agents' Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee. At the same sitting, the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh Ferries Bill was passed.

Sir Neville Chamberlain took his seat in the room of Sir Samuel Browne, when the Council was adjourned *sine die*.

We have looked over the file of the *Times* received by this Mail with some curiosity, in order to find what justification there was for a special telegram from London published in the *Times of India* of Oct. 15, and headed "Favourable opinion of the *Times* on the prospects of Smith, Fleming and Co." In the body of our contemporary's telegram it was stated that "To-day's (Oct. 14) *Times* praises the strenuous efforts of Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. to surmount their difficulties, and predicts a speedy revival of their Eastern trade." We append a paragraph from the *Times* City article of Oct. 14, containing the only reference to Smith, Fleming's affairs which appears in the paper, and leave our readers to judge if it warrants the telegram professedly founded upon it :—"One or two facts with reference to the estate of Smith, Fleming, and Co. have come to light. Apart from the City of Glasgow Bank acceptances, the firm's other liabilities are estimated at between £400,000 and £500,000, which represented *bona fide* business. For these bills the full cover exists in the form of produce. So far as the investigation has gone, this part of the estate is found in a most creditable condition. The house, in fact, appears to have made great efforts to recover its position, which became unsound as far back as 1870, when the great fall in cotton occurred. At this period the Indian banks bought the bills, but, not liking the look of things, they declined to take any more of them. The City of Glasgow Bank, not being so alive to the course of events, yielded to the temptations offered them, and eventually went so deep in that if the firm stopped the bank must also. The times being steadily against this class of business, matters only became worse and worse, with the result which we have seen to both of these mercantile houses."

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay had placed before them yesterday the budget estimates for next year. The figures as passed by the Town Council have already been published, and it is not necessary to do more here than reiterate that it is expected there will be a balance in hand at the close of 1879 of three-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, Rs. 1,65,244 of which the Council propose to devote to carrying out new works. The only point on which any particular discussion took place was one raised by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee by a proposal to cut down the salary of the Refund and Remission Officer (to which appointment the Commissioner has nominated Mr. Fellows, a very old servant of the Municipality) from Rs. 600 to Rs. 300 a month, and to apply a further Rs. 100 a month by dividing it amongst three clerks, instead of giving it, as the Municipal Commissioner proposed, all to one clerk. Mr. Kirkham very strongly deprecated the introduction of a system under which members of the Corporation would constitute themselves judges of the comparative merits of executive servants of the Municipality, his opinion being that such questions should be left altogether in the hands of the Commissioner ; and the Chairman (Col. Hancock) expressed his conviction of "the extreme undesirability of any member of the Corporation, or the Corporation collectively, constituting himself or itself a patron of appointments in the Municipal service, or desiring to meddle, or interfere in any way, with petty details of this kind." The result of the discussion was that Mr. Nowrojee's amendment was negatived by 15 votes to 8.

Among the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer yesterday is Mr. W. Simpson, the well known special artist on the staff of the *Illustrated London News*, who has come out to represent that journal in the anticipated operations on the frontier. Mr. Simpson has already paid several professional visits to India, his latest one being during the Prince of Wales' tour in India. Among the other passengers by the mail were Lady Meade, wife of the Resident at Hyderabad, and Lady Browne, wife of General Sir Sam Browne, who, we learned on her arrival at Bombay that her husband had been nominated to the command of a division of the Expeditionary Force.

The *Madras Mail* :—We are not surprised to learn that Sir Neville Chamberlain has been appointed Military Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, in the place of Sir S. Browne, who is to get the command of the Peshawur column. The troops selected for the Afghan campaign would not be sorry to hear that Sir Neville had been appointed to command the whole expedition, as he is one of the few officers who has had practical experience of warfare in Afghanistan. But Sir Neville's health, which has never been thoroughly established since the severe attack of cholera he had in Madras about two years ago, is probably not equal to the active duties of a campaign. As chief military adviser, however, to the Government of India, Sir Neville will be the right man in the right place ; and should Sir F. Haines himself take command of the expedition to the Amir's territory in the spring, it is not improbable that Sir Neville Chamberlain will be appointed to act as Commander-in-Chief in India. In the meantime, Lieut.-General Kimbirt will, we suppose, be appointed provisional Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

In the early part of the year 1876 an elaborate report, about ninety pages long, was compiled by Captain H. Trotter, R.E., on the journeys of three Indian native explorers named, respectively, "the Havildar," "the Moolah," and "the Pundit." These three men had each done during the years 1873-4-5 very important exploring work beyond the British-Indian frontiers. The first had crossed the Hindoo Koosh and the Oxus, and had surveyed several routes in Badakshan, Kolab Darwaz, &c. ; and the second had crossed the same great mountain range by a more easterly route, and had travelled through Wakhan to Kashgar. The most remarkable journey of the three, however, was that of "the Pundit," who is now better known to fame as Pundit Nain Singh. His route (over 1,200 miles long) lay through an unexplored portion of Tibet, and, taken with his previous feats of travel, very deservedly gained him the gold medal of the Royal Georgraphical Society. The three reports on these journeys were bound up together, and the edition printed was, we believe, one of about three hundred copies. But this work, which contained no more important political allusion than a casual remark that the Ruler of Afghan Turkestan was detested for his cruelty and debaucheries, and that the Baroghil was the easiest known pass over the eastern Hindoo Koosh—two facts already perfectly notorious—this work, we say, was branded (in blood-red letters) "Secret and confidential," relegated to their *Index Expurgatorius*, and ruthlessly suppressed by the Calcutta Foreign Office. Some meagre abstracts, with or without authority, found their way into public print ; but the copies were, we believe, consigned to an insect-haunted cupboard at Dehra Doon and the seal of the Foreign Secretary set on the door of the prison-house. By this time the geographers, whose desire for fresh information is exactly in inverse proportion to that of foreign and political officers, began to clamour. The abstracts were miserably insufficient ; the detailed routes were not given ; the height above the sea of a particular lake in Eastern Tibet had been omitted ; and there was good reason to believe that a portion of the Havildar's route between Kabul and the Oxus was not exactly what it pretended to be. All these points, and many more of equally vital importance could be elucidated if the original reports were but made accessible to the panting votaries of science. The Calcutta Foreign Office, however, remained inexorable ; and up to the present time, we believe, the mystic seal has remained undisturbed on the aforesaid cupboard-door. We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) would suggest that an excellent opportunity has now arrived for its removal.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* :—We understand that Government has under consideration a scheme for augmenting our Goorkha force, and that the Nepal Durbar has been asked to assist us in obtaining recruits. We fully approve of the intention to obtain more Goorkhas for our ranks if possible, but we are strongly inclined to doubt the wisdom of addressing the Nepal Durbar on the subject. The objections of the Nepal Government to the practice of our recruiting at all from their Goorkha subjects are notorious, and our appeal will probably only result in drawing close attention to a measure at present tacitly suffered ; and the practical effect will be, we think, that the difficulty of getting Goorkha recruits will be greatly increased instead of being facilitated by the action of the Government. Besides, it is hardly wise to let any native power at this junction suppose that we need assistance of any kind in getting recruits.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* :—At a time when information about Afghanistan is in demand, it may be useful to mention that a very graphic as well as accurate description of it is to be found in the notes of an itinerary through that country by the distinguished General Nott, and published as an appendix to his life. General Nott, as is well known, was one of the few men in high places in Afghanistan who did not lose his head when the difficulties gathered round us in the fourth year of our occupation. Entering as a brigadier under Lord Keane's army, which advanced through the Bolan Pass, he was left behind in command of the station of Candahar when the army passed on. Nott was an outspoken man, and, expressing his mind freely about what he considered our mismanagement of affairs and the blunders of our incompetent envoy and his "boy politicals," and prophesying disasters to come, he was for some time in disfavour with the authorities in Calcutta. How truly his predictions were verified, and how gallantly the old General, now for the first time placed in a position of active responsibility, confirmed the reputation for ability and force of character which he had earned in a long peaceful career, is well known. Occupying Candahar with one European and four native battalions, he held the enemy at bay all the winter, and as soon as the weather permitted, sallied out and cleared the country of his would-be besiegers ; and, while everywhere else the English were fugitives or beleaguered, the cantonments of Candahar henceforward remained in peaceful occupation. Then, reinforced by troops from the Indus, obtaining a reluctant consent from the Governor-General, he marched triumphantly forward, relieved the gallant garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and effected a junction with Pollock before Cabul, which place he was quite prepared to recover without assistance, if need be. Nott persistently maintained the superiority of the Indian sepoy to the Afghan, and repudiating the doctrine, then as now too much in fashion, that the former requires the support of European troops to lead the attack and show him the way, lost no opportunity of pitting the sepoy alone against the enemy. It must be added that the sepoy answered the call most satisfactorily ; no troops could have behaved better than the garrison of Candahar. The "Notes" we have referred to were made first when Nott marched up to Candahar in 1838, for the route from Shikarpoor by the Bolan Pass to Candahar ; and afterwards for the route from Candahar back to India, by way of Cabul and the Khyber Pass, when he marched that way with his avenging army in 1842. They are high evidence of the intelligence of the writer, and his clearness both of expression and observation. "The Life of General Nott," by Stocqueler, is a poor affair, but yet interesting reading from being the record of a remarkable man.

The following from the *Civil and Military Gazette* should perhaps be taken *cum grano salis* :—"Although the reply of the Amir to the intimation of the Viceroy of the desire of the British Government that he should receive an English Mission at his capital has not been officially published, its nature and tenor are sufficiently known to enable us to comment upon, and to draw conclusions from, the position as it now stands between Afghanistan and our Empire which that reply has established. The letter which conveyed it has been characterized by the distinguished officer who was himself the Envoy elect, Sir Neville Chamberlain, perhaps the best authority now living on the forms of Oriental State intercourse, as constructively the most insolent message ever received by a British Government from an Asiatic ruler since the days of Clive. This missive was divested wholly of even the most ordinary forms of official courtesy. Clear, curt, and decisive, it wasted no words such as are equivalent even to the "I have the honor to be" of an ordinary English official letter. There was not the smallest expression of regret to soften the harshness of refusal. There was not the faintest acknowledgment of a desire to stand upon terms of amity with a neighbouring power, far less any trace of a sense of inferiority, or anxiety as to the manner in which the British Government might receive it. It contained the briefest possible statement of the desire of the Amir to hold no communication with us, and a positive refusal to receive the British Mission under any circumstances. That was all. And in handing the letter so couched to our emissary, the Amir is said to have addressed him to the effect, that the Viceroy of British India was but a puppet, 'a slave of slaves,' and that if he did not look to his own and his country's safety, and abstain from interfering with affairs beyond them, he, the Amir, would sweep him and his people from India."

A military man writes to the *Pioneer* deprecating abuse of the authorities for waiting to send an *ultimatum* to the Amir. He says sensibly enough :—"Given a rough, barren, mountainous country, a thermometer averaging but little above freezing point for the next three months, roads or paths practically impassable for any beasts of burden during the winter, and not a shittack of food for man or beast to be obtained in the country,—is it probable, with these conditions, that a column of 6,000 men could advance without serious reverses from sickness and cold, and without an expenditure of lakhs of treasure? If anything calculated to invite defeat can be imagined, it would be to invade Afghanistan during the winter months, when there is no conceivable object in doing so. It is said that the real mischief in postponing an advance is, that it will give the Russians time to make all sorts of arrangements in the north of the Amir's dominions. Do not let us trouble our heads about what the Russians are doing. Their difficulties in making arrangements are as great and far greater than ours, or as they ought to their bases of operations being much further away, and their communications far less perfect and through a more difficult country than our own. First let us get our own arrangements in working order, and then advance ready to meet any one, Russian or Afghan. No doubt a few Russian officers and perhaps some guns will find their way to Kabul, but what Britisher is there who is afraid of giving the Amir the odds of a few Muscovites? A couple of mountain batteries, more or less in Kabul, will cause us less loss than forcing the Khojuk and Koord Kabul passes (compared with which the Khyber Pass is mere child's play), and then keeping up our communications with Kabul through an unsubjugated country during the winter months."

Telegrams from Constantinople confirm the news that the Russians have stopped the evacuation of Turkey. They now claim the right to uphold Clause 26 of the Treaty of San Stefano on the ground that the Treaty of Berlin did not fix the duration of their occupation of positions outside Eastern Roumelia. The Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that in an interview with Safvet Pasha on the 9th inst., Prince Lobanoff told the Grand Vizier that until a definitive treaty of peace, "based upon the points of the San Stefano Treaty and passing over the Berlin document," was signed, a state of war existed between Russia and the Porte. He added that the Czar's Envoys would certainly not evacuate Adrianople until three months after the ratification. General Todleben, it is said, demanded repossession of Baba Eski, and threatened to use force in the event of the Turkish commander refusing to evacuate the place. Safvet Pasha consequently ordered the place to be resurrendered to the Russians. Guns are stated to have been placed in position on the line of defence of Constantinople. A Berlin telegram in the *Morning Post* says that "as Tchataldscha does not belong to the line which the English Cabinet considers necessary for the defence of Constantinople the British fleet does not return to the Bosphorus."

Telegraphic orders have, the *Standard* says, been sent to Cyprus relative to the immediate return to India of the Madras Sappers, and should the troopship Simoom not be obliged to go to Malta to make good defects, she will proceed direct to Cyprus from Suez, and embark these troops for passage to Bombay.

An extraordinary story has reached us (*Pioneer*) from Futtehgurh. The Judge of the district, Mr. Saunders, has been "personally assaulted" by his subordinate Hindu judge. This will never do. We shall next be told that Mr. Deedes has had to birch the Bishop, that the Assistant Magistrates of 1873 in a body have put their Collectors in the corner, that a Buck purwary has summarily settled the Board of Revenue, and the Amir will propose to let the Viceroy off this time with an imposition, on his promise not to do it again.

The *Pioneer* :—An officer commanding a regiment on the frontier sends us an indignant protest against the publication in one of our Peshawur telegrams of the news that the Rifle Brigade had volunteered for the storming party in the attack on Ali Musjid. "It would appear," writes the gallant but needlessly jealous colonel, "that the other European regiments at and in the neighbourhood of Peshawur were not of the right stamp. The Rifle Brigade are, if I mistake not, the junior corps at Peshawur, and why should they lead the storming party in the attack on Ali Musjid when any of the senior regiments on the spot are quite as equal to the occasion as the Rifle Brigade, and would be delighted to take in hand the work in question." It is the old story of Chevy Chase. No matter what any English soldier does, an English general may still say—"I trust I have in my command, five hundred good as he." It is by chance in a great measure that one man or one regiment gets talked of. We all know that gallant deeds, in such glorious company, are but questions of opportunity.

Sir Henry and Lady Layard dined with the Sultan on Wednesday night, the 16th October, when his Majesty presented the latter with the newly instituted decoration, in recognition of services rendered to the refugees. The Sultan is said subsequently to have given Sir H. Layard renewed verbal assurances of his acceptance of the British scheme of reforms in Asia Minor.

The helmet usually served out for the head-gear of the troops on Indian service has been condemned in favour of the better ventilated wicker helmet of native manufacture. The reliefs just embarked in her Majesty's Indian troopship Serapis, for conveyance to India, were provided with forage caps only, and will be supplied with the new helmet on arrival at their destination. There are said to be 80,000 of the condemned cork helmets in store at the Army Clothing Establishment, Pimlico.

The *Times* :—In connexion with the depreciation of silver, a question of some importance to Indian bank shareholders deserves an answer. It is quite likely, indeed probable, that these banks all make provision in their accounts for the fall in the value of bullion, writing the amount of that fall off from half-year to half-year as it occurs. It would be very satisfactory, however, to all concerned to have a distinct assurance upon that point, and we are somewhat surprised that it has not been raised at any of the recent bank meetings. For example, the Oriental Bank Corporation, whose meeting was held to-day, has in its possession coin and bullion to the value of £2,387,000, a large proportion of which is, no doubt, silver. Is this silver valued at its actual market price or at the nominal currency value which it may bear in the East? According as this question is answered will the managers of such banks approve themselves prudent or the reverse, for the aggregate of the loss on the silver held by them would amount to a considerable dividend were it necessary to face it some day all at once.

The depressed state of the Indian exchanges and the extreme difficulty which the Council experiences in disposing of its drafts (says the *Times*) cause people to think of the usual remedy —a fresh loan. Obviously the Council must find a better market for its paper soon, or it must borrow, for its obligations due here have to be met. At no distant date we fear it will have to borrow, and the mention of fresh borrowing raises the question, "What effect will the recent policy of the Bank of England in lending on India Debentures have upon Indian credit?" As is well known, the Bank of England decided a short time ago to exact a margin from borrowers upon the security of India Debentures. The opportuneness of the step was very questionable, but there can be no doubt that the Bank of England has a perfect right to exact a margin. As it had not heretofore done so, however, the calculation of this margin was never an element in estimating Indian credit. Now that it has become so, will the Indian Government be able to place a loan on the market at the same price or with the same facility as heretofore? We very much doubt it, and it is somewhat surprising that the India Council has taken no cognisance of a step which may seriously interfere with that free borrowing so long a necessity for Indian finance.

The Calcutta papers announce that a Fine Art Exhibition will be opened there about the end of December.

MR. JAMES CAIRD, C.B.

The Mail steamer which arrived yesterday brought to Bombay Mr. James Caird, one of the members appointed on the Commission to enquire into the late famine and its administration. He is accompanied by Captain Leach, R. E., who will act as his private secretary during the enquiry about to be instituted. It was expected that Mr. D. McCulloch would also have accompanied Mr. Caird to India, in connexion with the Commission, but this arrangement has not been carried out. Mr. Caird was formerly in Parliament, from which he retired to take up the appointment of Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commissioner, which he still holds. He is well known as a writer on economics and statistics, and has been prominently before the public in this character so far back as 1849. The following outline of his career we take from the *Men of the Time* :—

Mr. James Caird was born at Stranraer, in 1816, was educated at Edinburgh. During the Protection controversy in 1849, Mr. Caird published a treatise on "High Farming as the Substitute for Protection," which went rapidly through eight editions, and attracted much public attention. In the autumn of the same year, at the request of the late Sir Robert Peel, he visited the west and south of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of the famine, and at the desire of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, and led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, in which he visited every county in England ; and his letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume, which has been translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi. A translation of this work appeared on the continent. During the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855 Mr Caird published in the *Times* a series of letters on the corn crops, which were considered to have had a material effect in allaying a food-panic. Invited at the general election of 1852 to offer himself for representation in his native district in Parliament, he was defeated by a majority of one. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition, and vacated his seat in July, 1865, on accepting the office of one of the Inclosure Commissioners. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom ; Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., being his colleagues. That commission after visiting the principal fishing ports of the kingdom, completed its labours in 1865 ; and the President of the Board of Trade, in the course of a discussion on the subject, thus expressed the opinion of the Government on the results of that inquiry :—"I may be permitted to say that I think more able report than that which the commissioners have laid before Parliament was never made. It is evident that this inquiry has been most searching and complete, and conducted in a most diligent and judicious manner. I think the ground is now laid for putting our fishery laws on a more sound and satisfactory footing. It is highly satisfactory that an inquiry undertaken in the spirit of a proposal to increase the restrictions upon fishing should have resulted in showing that the true policy is to relax the restrictions, and that the interests of fishermen would be best promoted by free and unrestricted fishing." In 1864 Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time completed the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom, and are now published annually. In Parliament he was the advocate of all measures bearing on the improvement of land, successfully opposing the proposal to place a new duty on certain descriptions of corn used for feeding cattle, expounding the impolicy of discouraging the growth of barley by an unmodified malt-tax, taking a prominent part in committees and in the House in inquiries and discussions on Irish land tenure, the utilization of sewage, emigration, the game laws, and from year to year exploding the prospects of the country in regard to its supplies of corn. Retaining his practical connection with agriculture during his parliamentary career, he took a leading part at this time in introducing the Cheddar system of cheese-making into the south-west of Scotland—a system which has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the dairy districts of that part of the country. In 1860 he carried a motion to extend the Census Inquiry in Scotland the character of the house accommodation of the people, and thus, in the census of 1861, laid bare the startling fact that two-thirds of the people were found to be lodged in houses of only one and two rooms—a condition of things generally thought inadequate for decent accommodation. In 1865 he was appointed to the office of Inclosure Commissioner. In 1869 he revisited Ireland, and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. He has latterly taken an active interest in the successful introduction of sugarbeet cultivation in this country, which he first recommended in 1850. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "Food of the People," read before the Statistical Society. Mr. Caird is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of his native country Wigton.

BOMBAY.

High Court Chambers.—Yesterday afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball sat in chambers at the High Court, but the business disposed of was of no public interest.

Clerk, Insolvency Court.—Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, who returned from England by yesterday's mail steamer, has resumed charge of his office as Clerk to the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Money in the public treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches, on the last day of the month of September 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876 :—1876, Rs. 12,24,39,210 ; 1877, Rs. 9,97,24,759 ; 1878, Rs. 11,14,34,841.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viscery and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Jamieson as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, and his appointment also as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway.

The Municipal elections.—Up to yesterday forty-seven notices had been received by the Clerk of the Justices of the Peace, through the Municipal Commissioner from Justices, nominating persons for the election of members of the Municipal Corporation, which is to take place on the 13th instant.

Poor-box.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from Cornet Ally Hussanbhoy, contributed towards the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Tuesday forenoon in a chawl situated at Funneswady, occupied and owned by one Punalal Moolchand and his family. Fortunately the fire was discovered before any serious damage was done. It was easily extinguished, and the damage is estimated at only Rs. 50.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Municipal stables, Cumballapoora, on view of the body of a woman named Yelloo, who committed suicide by throwing herself into a well. A long standing severe illness is said to have been the cause. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

Found drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parell, on view of the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown, which was found floating on the water of a tank near Lall-baugh. There were no marks of violence on it, and no persons came forward to identify it. The appearance of the body resembled that of a mendicant who used to frequent that locality. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Illegal purchase of regimental necessaries.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Noor Mahomed Joom, a dealer in old clothes, &c., at the Thieving Bazaar, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Constable Jones, with purchasing from two soldiers of H. M.'s 66th Regiment stationed at Colaba, sundry regimental necessaries, consisting of wearing apparel, &c, of the collective value of Rs. 90-11. The police officer, Mr. Jones, on seeing a circular that was issued reporting that two soldiers of H. M.'s 66th Regiment had deserted, taking with them, besides their own kit, the kit of some of their comrades, arrested the two men in the native town, and handed them over to the military authorities. He afterwards arrested the prisoner on the above charge, and took possession of the whole of the property he had purchased from the two deserters. The Magistrate fined the prisoner Rs. 30, and an additional sum of Rs. 272-1, being treble the value of the articles purchased by him.

Refractory seamen.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, John Abraham and seven other European seamen of the British ship Lilla were brought up on remand, and charged, at the instance of Captain Vance, the master of that vessel, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that vessel, of which they are articled seamen. The prisoners, at the previous hearing, stated that the ship was unseaworthy, whereupon a survey was ordered by the Magistrate to be made. The report of the survey, which was done by Captain Brebner, officiating Government Dock Master, and Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Shipwright and Surveyor to the Port, went to show that the ship, with the exception of a little caulking being required in the upper seams, is perfectly seaworthy. His Worship ordered the costs of the survey to be paid by the prisoner John Abraham and four other men, the costs of this prosecution also to be paid by them ; and the five prisoners to be taken on board their vessel when she is ready to proceed to sea. In the meantime they are remanded to prison. The other three seamen had, at their own request, already returned to their duty on board.

The Indian Traveller's Guide.—We have received and acknowledge with thanks the *Indian Traveller's Guide* for November. This *Guide* is of great use in every office, and also in nearly every dwelling. The advertisements, and the estimates of cost of travelling to the various important stations in India, make it doubly valuable.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The last of the third series of ties was played off yesterday, when Messrs. H. Gell and L. R. W. Forrest defeated Messrs. R. M. Campbell and F. Jefferson by two games to none, both games being strongly contested.

The result of the final drawing gave the following sides :—

Mr. H. Gell
Mr. Cooke-Collis vs. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.
Mr. W. McGavin.

A DISPUTED MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Gill, barrister-at-law, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and under the provisions of the Municipal Act IV of 1878, applied for a summons against the Municipal Commissioner to show cause why the election of Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, reported in our paper yesterday, should not be set aside, and why Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas should not be declared elected in his stead.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Gill to put in a short information regarding the matter, upon which he may take action. Mr. Gill said that Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, by whom he (Mr. Gill) was instructed, would do so to-morrow morning.

Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy then rose to make a cross application on the same subject, upon which his Worship said he would be heard when the case was gone into.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, when interim orders and extensions of interim orders were granted in the undermentioned cases :—To Bhugwandas Hurriwalabdas, for one month, on the application of Mr. Tejee ; to Motabhoy Sapoojee, three months' extension, on the application of Mr. Mankar ; to Hajee Haroon Hajee Adam, six months' extension, on the application of Mr. Rivett-Carnac ; to Lilladhur Visrur, four months' extension, with leave to amend schedule on the application of Mr. Mankar. In the case of Puncha Tejs, Mr. Mankar, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. His Lordship said the time since the filing of the schedule was too short, and told the learned counsel to renew his application next Court day.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as as follow :—Shewram Tribhowundas, manager of an estate, Rs. 34,366. N. Vanderhide, unemployed, Rs. 319. Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy, a dealer in sundry goods, Rs. 1,548. Baloo Dadoo, carpenter, Rs. 2,807. Louis Maley, unemployed, Rs. 1,508. Luis Manoel Fernandes, a tailor, Rs. 358. Raveshunker Shewram, a mendicant, Rs. 1,640. Luxmon Ballajee, a fitter, Rs. 1,313. Ali Abdoola, a servant, Rs. 5,770. Kaidari Janoojee, a schoolmaster, Rs. 1,223.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 5, Hornby Row, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions which were passed on the 22nd ult. Mr. John Dixon, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read, it was proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Tamboke, seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, and resolved that the resolutions in question be confirmed. Those resolutions were to the effect that the Broach Mills Company be wound up voluntarily ; that Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee be appointed liquidators ; that the liquidators be authorised to sell all the lands, buildings, property, business, &c., of the Broach Mills Company to a new company to be called the Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, having a capital of nine lakhs of rupees, divided into shares of the respective values of Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 each ; that the new company shall be bound to perform all the agreements, contracts, &c., and discharge all the debts of the old company ; that in case of the absence from Bombay of one liquidator, the other may exercise all or any of the powers given to them jointly, &c. There was no opposition at yesterday's meeting similar to that which rendered the proceedings of the meeting of the 22nd ultimo very lively. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

85, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 2nd November 1878.

To the Subscribers to the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund who have accepted the Secretary of State's offer to take back their subscriptions, and who are senior to Surgeon-Major Bousteed.

Gentlemen,—You are aware that Surgeon-Major Bousteed has refused to accept the refund, and as a consequence, his seniors could not get back their subscriptions until Government consented to accept a sum of Rs. 10,000 to guard against any loss to the State. Dr. Bousteed receiving an annuity earlier than he could get one in the ordinary course had the Fund continued as hitherto. It will take some time to communicate with each member of the Fund and obtain from each his share of the Rs. 10,000 ; and as it is feared Government will not keep the offer open long enough to enable a reply to be received from each Subscriber, a few of the members here are trying to raise the Rs. 10,000 to pay to Government so as to close with Government's offer, and let each officer receive back his money. Of course, this has been done in the expectation that every Subscriber will pay his share of the Rs. 10,000. At the present moment there are 45 Subscribers interested, so the share for each will be Rs. 222-3-7 ; but as there will be some expense for printing and postage, I beg to request you will be so good as to send me a cheque for Rs. 235, in the event of any member dying, it might be necessary to pay his share, as trustees might not have power to do so. When all is settled I will account to you for any balance. I need not say that the sooner I get your share the better, especially as it is just possible the refund may not be made until the Rs. 10,000 be collected. I am to add that this letter is issued with the approval and by the direction of the Committee of Members here in Bombay acting for the benefit of all.—I am, &c.

J. PINKERTON,
Surgeon-Major.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 18TH OCTOBER.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collectingso much correct information.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Seventies," says:—"In these Islands, when the sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, these islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is its producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate synonymous nasty taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately it is taken, rendering it as tasteless as the best olive oil. It is painful to think that the fishermen among themselves, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers; but this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—W. H. Armitage, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., Glasgow, writes:—"I have carefully examined it, and believe it to be as pure a specimen as I ever had the opportunity of testing. I have used it extensively in private practice, and have been highly satisfied with the results. It is free from an unpleasant taste of odour, which makes it very agreeable to take."

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1878.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN sends the following important letter to the *Times*:—

A sound state of public opinion upon such a subject as the present position of affairs on the North-West Frontier of India can, I think, best be formed by a separate consideration of the various questions involved in it. One question is, Whether the conduct pursued for some years past towards the Ameer of Cabul has or has not been judicious? A second question is, Whether he has or has not grossly insulted a British agent? A third question is, Whether in dealing with an Asiatic ruler like Shere Ali the common rules of European international law have any application whatever? A fourth question is, Whether in any circumstances anything can be gained by an Afghan war? This suggests three other questions—thus, fifthly, Is it true that our present frontier is exceedingly weak? Sixthly, Is it true that it is possible to make it as strong as it is at present weak by occupying military positions north of the passes through the mountains, and by establishing satisfactory relations with the mountain tribes? Seventhly and lastly, Is it true that, whatever may have been the case in former times, the advance of Russia and the probability of a Russian and Afghan alliance make the strengthening of our frontier (if it requires strengthening, and if it can be strengthened) a matter of pressing importance.

The last question does not arise unless the fifth and sixth are both answered in the affirmative, but all the others are entirely independent of each other. The first, second, third, and fourth of these questions I do not wish to discuss. The materials for a full discussion of the first are not yet before the public; the second requires no discussion; the third, though interesting, I shall pass over. The fourth question resolves itself into the fifth, sixth, and seventh. As to the fifth and sixth questions, I know that many persons eminently capable of forming an opinion would say "Yes" to each. My own opinion upon them is, of course, valueless; but, whatever it may be worth, I think, that the arguments to show the weakness of our present frontier are very strong, and that the arguments to show the possibility of strengthening it by the occupation of advanced positions are also strong, subject, however, to the condition that some way of establishing satisfactory relations with the frontier tribes can be devised; for if they are hostile, any advanced posts occupied by us at the mouth of or beyond the passes would be in a critical position. However, in order to raise the question which I wish to discuss, I must assume that each of these questions is answered in the affirmative.

The question, then, to which I wish to address myself is, Whether the advance of Russia and the probability of a Russian and Afghan alliance make the strengthening of our frontier (if it requires strengthening, and if it can be strengthened) a matter of pressing importance? The question thus stated and qualified I should answer decidedly and unequivocally in the affirmative. If I am right, it does not, of course, follow that we ought to go to war with the Ameer, or to refuse any proffer of peace which he may make; but it does not follow that we are in a position of danger, against which whatever precautions may be proper should be taken whenever an opportunity for taking them occurs. The danger which I apprehend is that the Russians may, partly by force and partly by persuasion, obtain an ascendancy throughout Central Asia, including Persia and Afghanistan, which would enable them at any time to form an army resembling our Indian army in its composition, but composed, safer as the native troops got, better materials than any part of our native army, except the Sikhs. Our very best soldiers would feel that Afghans or Pathans, officered and led by Russians, would be worthy antagonists. If such an army were formed, and if our frontier then remained as it now is, India would be open at any moment to an invasion which would tax the strength of the empire to the utmost, and which might very easily prove its ruin. To guard against such a catastrophe it would upon the formation of such an army—our present frontier being retained—become necessary to increase enormously our present army, and to spend immense sums on fortifications. This would not only grievously impoverish a very poor country, but it would look up in India a large part of our necessarily small English army, and it would enable the Russians at any time to bring pressure to bear upon us in Europe by threatening to invade India. If we were known to lie under such a threat, our position in India would be scarcely tenable at all. Such fears are often treated as chimerical. The distance between the Russian and the Indian frontiers, and the nature of the obstacles to be traversed before a Russian army could invade India, are enumerated as if the danger apprehended were the concentration of a great Russian army at Orenburg, or even at Tashkend, and their march upon Peshawur or Shikarpur. No reasonable person entertains such apprehensions. The danger lies not in a single march, but in a succession of conquests or alliances; such alliances as a great European Power can impose on native States, each of which would give Russia a new recruiting ground and a new base of operations. Surely we may learn, if from nothing else yet from our own history, how possible this is. Who, when the Sikhs all but defeated Lord Hardinge at Ferozeshah in the beginning of 1846, would have imagined that in 1857 the Punjab would form the basis of our operations against the North-West Provinces, and that the great instrument of victory over the mutineers at Delhi and Lucknow would be an army marching from north southwards, largely composed of Sikhs officered by Englishmen? Take, again, the conquest of the Punjab itself. How easily it might at one time have been proved to be utterly impossible that the English should ever take Lahore. It might have been demonstrated that India could not be conquered without a great army; that England never could or would collect a force greater than the one sent on the Walcheren expedition for the invasion of India, land it at Bombay or Calcutta, and march it to Lahore, and that the attempt, if made, could only result in failure. The demonstration would have been correct, but irrelevant. England performed the operation in quite a different way.

A handful of Englishmen obtained political power in Bengal, and by raising native armies and forming native alliances, gradually subdued the whole country. That is just what the Russians can do, and probably are doing in Central Asia. It is perfectly true that General Kaufmann has a small Russian force under his orders. It was reported the other day that he proposed to collect 20,000 men on the Oxus. I should be surprised to hear that he could do so; but, however that may be, his force is probably as large as the European army which was in India in 1841. It is also perfectly true that the Russian head-quarters in Turkestan are still at a considerable distance from Afghanistan; but the British frontier was quite as far from the other side of Afghanistan when Afghanistan was occupied by British troops.

In short, the difference between Russian power in Central Asia and British power in India is, in my opinion, principally this. General Kaufmann is now at the stage at which Lord Wellesley was at the beginning of the century, though he has in the background an infinitely greater military power than ever Lord Wellesley had. Lord Wellesley's position in 1803 was in many ways anxious and insecure enough, but several comparatively old-established dynasties found him a terrible enemy.

Look, then, at the present position of the Russians and see what light is thrown on their probable intentions and policy. Their position in Central Asia is much more anxious and precarious than ours in India. Their head-quarters in Turkestan are at Tashkend, which is separated from the Caspian by the Khivan and from Orenburg by the Kirghiz Steppe. They have no communication between Turkestan and the Caspian, but they are making great efforts to get one, as is shown by the fact—for a fact I believe it to be—that they retain an establishment at Krasnovodsk (on the eastern cost of the Caspian), although their attempt to communicate with Khiva from it was found too expensive for their purposes, and that they have advanced from Krasnovodsk to Kizyl Arvat, which is on the road to Merv, on the west, and from Turkestan to Charjoui on the Oxus, which is about 130 miles from Merv, on the east. These movements can have no other object than that of connecting the Caspian with Turkestan; and the result, if the plan is carried out, will be to establish a communication between the Caspian and Turkestan along the Afghan frontier, through populations either bitterly hostile or recently subjugated and desolate Steppes. The distance from Tashkend by Merv to the Caspian is about 750 miles. It is about as far as from Calcutta to Delhi; rather further than from Dover to Cape Wrath. How, then, it may be asked, can a small number of Russians, struggling with such difficulties as these, and far distant from all reinforcements and from their base of operations, be objects of fear to such a Power as British India? I answer, for reasons exactly similar to those which ought to have led the successors of Akbar and Aurungzebe to look with dread upon Col. Clive, his handful of Europeans, and his wretched Bengalee allies. Great enterprises are undertaken by unsettled, anxious people with their fortunes to make, not by those who have made their fortunes; and the Russians in Turkestan fulfil these conditions. Whatever our objects may be, they beyond all doubt wish to gain a definite frontier. They have been in search of one for much more than 100 years. They have crossed the Kirghiz Steppe. They have conquered or humiliated the Khanates, in search of it; they are now face to face with a country and a population which exercise their utmost vigilance, and they must feel that their only safety lies in an advance which will give them rest for the sole of their feet. Such a frontier they would find in the Hindoo Koosh and its passes. This is not a new idea, for; but if in the meantime they can arrange an alliance with Afghanistan, it will be a great step towards their object and a great security to them. It must be remembered that if it is reasonable for us to be afraid of them, it is not quite unreasonable for them to be afraid of us. The difficulties on the other side of the mountains distance from the Oxus, but Peshawur is much nearer to the resources of England than Tashkend to the resources of Russia. The Turcomans do not love the Russians, and a defeat on the Oxus might mean expulsion from Central Asia. Many newspaper reports lately circulated said that General Skobeff (I think) inquired whether it was true that an English division had been sent to raise Central Asia on the Russians. If such a step were taken it might inflict awful calamities on the Russians, though I do not believe that it has been proposed. In such circumstances a prudent and courageous man commanding in Turkestan may well think that a forward aggressive policy is the road to safety, and that the readiest way to obtain such a position as I have sketched is by an Afghan alliance. The inducements to such an alliance which the Russians can hold out to the Afghans are pretty great indeed. In the first place, the Afghans within living memory possessed a considerable part of the Punjab, which we afterwards conquered from the Sikhs. In the second place, from the earliest time the plunder of India has been the chief encouragement to enterprise—of the northern tribes individually and collectively. In the first place, if the choice is to be made between a Russian and an English alliance, there is absolutely nothing to be got in the way of plunder by attacking the Russians; nor to the Russians, or indeed we or anyone else, by attacking the Afghans, except military positions. Are not these just the elements out of which an offensive alliance is likely to be formed. Is not such a contingency one against which we ought to take precautions, not dependent on the good faith or good will of either Russians or Afghans?

One more observation must be made in order to appreciate fully the position of affairs. When we speak of "the Russians" in Central Asia, what we really mean is the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan and his advisers for the time being. However little may be known of these gentlemen personally, some points in their position are tolerably notorious and obvious. They are at an immense distance from head-quarters. They have no Parliament and no public opinion adverse to war and conquest to hamper them. It is highly improbable that either the Emperor or his Ministers exercise over them anything approaching to the same degree of control as the India Office exercises over the Viceroy. In the crisis through which Russia has lately passed they have, probably, been left very much to their own discretion, and is not this just the sort of position in which active, enterprising, courageous men, passionately anxious to distinguish themselves by Imperial conquest, undertake and carry out great enterprises? Clive and Lord Wellesley were similarly situated. We need not, however, look at historical parallels. We have notorious facts before our eyes. If the Embassy to Cabul was not a step to an alliance against England, what did it mean? If its object was peaceful, why was it that when our Embassy rejected? Even in judicial inquiries the absence of satisfactory explanation is sometimes equivalent to proof of guilt, and surely it would be pedantry to require in political affairs that a hostile intention should be proved by more strictly legal knowledge is required to be proved in courts of justice.

I should be sorry to join in all that is said in the press about Russia. I do not think that it is either dignified or just to find fault with others for looking after their own interests without regarding ours. If General Kaufmann sees his way to setting up a dependent State of the most barbarous kind on the Afghan side of the upper hand over us, I do not see why he should abstain from doing so; but I do see many cogent reasons why, if we can, we should defeat his plans.

The more the matter is considered the more distinctly will it, I think, appear that the real question is this—Inasmuch as England and Russia must meet in Central Asia, where is the frontier between them to be drawn? and how can we take security for its being so drawn that Russia shall not have the means of invading us at pleasure? Our past experience, both Russian and English, appears to me to prove to demonstration that barbarism and civilisation cannot be coterminous permanently. England, Russia, and China will, sooner or later, divide Central Asia between them, and Afghanistan, like many other countries, will, sooner or later, either form part of the dominions of England or Russia, or else become practically dependent and subordinate.

Without the smallest feeling of hostility or ill-will to Russia, I think the English people ought to say, quite quietly, but also with unmistakable firmness, we do not mean to lie at the mercy of our neighbours. We have already more territory and wider responsibilities than we want. We should be sorry, indeed, to add to either; but we intend to retain our hold upon India, and to take, if necessary, by force of arms, whatever may be essential to the maintenance of our power there.

If a defensible frontier is required, what can and ought to be obtained, it is hardly likely that we shall have a better opportunity hereafter of getting such a frontier than we have at present. If everything now falls back into the drifting position in which it has been for a series of years, Russia and Afghanistan will at once be in alliance, and the difficulty of any advance on our part will increase by every year that passes. I do not doubt that whenever the enterprise of securing the frontier is undertaken, it will involve a very serious effort; but I do not see why we should expect to be stronger hereafter than we are now, and we are not now under any special difficulties. I do not think that, as matters stand, the Russians will interfere. They will do all they can to frighten us; they will give any amount of sympathy, and, perhaps, underhand, some arms, some money, and a certain number of officers to the Afghans; but it seems to me most unlikely that just at this moment they will go to war with England upon such a quarrel, unless, indeed, the Turkestan authorities manage to commit the Emperor to the step. As for the special threats of the Russians, they do not impress me very much. Their papers seem to dwell principally upon the native princes and their armies, the population "eager to throw off the British yoke;" and the disaffection of the native troops. These seem to me to be ignorant, conventional commonplaces. If British power were upset, no native prince in India would be sure of anything whatever, except that he would be plunged into a bottomless whirlpool of war and confusion, whereas under British rule his position is perfectly secure, though it may not be absolutely satisfactory. If any native prince tried to upset British power and failed, he would certainly be dethroned, and would in all probability be hanged. Every native prince in India knows all this perfectly well. These are plain and strong reasons for fidelity. As to the army, it is not during war that mercenary troops are untrustworthy. They are faithful enough in the face of the enemy. An enormous number of native levies, of one sort or another, were raised during the mutiny, and the mutineers had no more relentless enemies than men of their own colour. As to the mass of the population, my belief is that if a Russian army crossed the Indus to-morrow, the first and last thought of the bulk of the people would be to hide their valuables safely and to wait to obey the winning side. In one word, I am far from wishing the English to take up a position of hostility to the Russians. I believe that we are destined to be neighbours in Asia, and I see no reason why we should not be thoroughly friendly neighbours; but perfect independence is the condition upon which alone friendship and cordial good offices are possible, and if we meet upon terms which give them great military advantages over us we shall not be independent.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON AFGHANISTAN.

We (*Times*) publish the following letter addressed by Sir Bartle Frere in 1874 to the late Sir John Kaye. It is an important contribution towards the formation of public opinion on the present crisis in our relations with Afghanistan:—

"24, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square June 12, 1874.

"My dear Kaye.—Many thanks for the papers regarding the Central Asian question. I have not seen Rawlinson's nor Burne's paper, and in what you sent me I find nothing new as regards the facts of the case—nothing I mean, beyond what the newspapers tell us, and what has been in fact, for more than the last quarter of a century, but if in the meantime they can arrange an alliance with Afghanistan, it will be a great step towards their object and a great security to them. It must be remembered that if it is reasonable for us to be afraid of them, it is not quite unreasonable for them to be afraid of us. The difficulties on the other side of the mountains distance from the Oxus, but Peshawur is much nearer to the resources of England than Tashkend to the resources of Russia. The Turcomans do not love the Russians, and a defeat on the Oxus might mean expulsion from Central Asia. Many newspaper reports lately circulated said that General Skobeff (I think) inquired whether it was true that an English division had been sent to raise Central Asia on the Russians. If such a step were taken it might inflict awful calamities on the Russians, though I do not believe that it has been proposed. In such circumstances a prudent and courageous man commanding in Turkestan may well think that a forward aggressive policy is the road to safety, and that the readiest way to obtain such a position as I have sketched is by an Afghan alliance. The inducements to such an alliance which the Russians can hold out to the Afghans are pretty great indeed. In the first place, the Afghans within living memory possessed a considerable part of the Punjab, which we afterwards conquered from the Sikhs. In the second place, from the earliest time the plunder of India has been the chief encouragement to enterprise—of the northern tribes individually and collectively. In the first place, if the choice is to be made between a Russian and an English alliance, there is absolutely nothing to be got in the way of plunder by attacking the Russians; nor to the Russians, or indeed we or anyone else, by attacking the Afghans, except military positions. Are not these just the elements out of which an offensive alliance is likely to be formed. Is not such a contingency one against which we ought to take precautions, not dependent on the good faith or good will of either Russians or Afghans?

"One more observation must be made in order to appreciate fully the position of affairs. When we speak of "the Russians" in Central Asia, what we really mean is the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan and his advisers for the time being. However little may be known of these gentlemen personally, some points in their position are tolerably notorious and obvious. They are at an immense distance from head-quarters. They have no Parliament and no public opinion adverse to war and conquest to hamper them. It is highly improbable that either the Emperor or his Ministers exercise over them anything approaching to the same degree of control as the India Office exercises over the Viceroy. In the crisis through which Russia has lately passed they have, probably, been left very much to their own discretion, and is not this just the sort of position in which active, enterprising, courageous men, passionately anxious to distinguish themselves by Imperial conquest, undertake and carry out great enterprises? Clive and Lord Wellesley were similarly situated. We need not, however, look at historical parallels. We have notorious facts before our eyes. If the Embassy to Cabul was not a step to an alliance against England, what did it mean? If its object was peaceful, why was it that when our Embassy rejected? Even in judicial inquiries the absence of satisfactory explanation is sometimes equivalent to proof of guilt, and surely it would be pedantry to require in political affairs that a hostile intention should be proved by more strictly legal knowledge is required to be proved in courts of justice.

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"The more the matter is considered the more distinctly will it, I think, appear that the real question is this—Inasmuch as England and Russia must meet in Central Asia, where is the frontier between them to be drawn? and how can we take security for its being so drawn that Russia shall not have the means of invading us at pleasure? Our past experience, both Russian and English, appears to me to prove to demonstration that barbarism and civilisation cannot be coterminous permanently. England, Russia, and China will, sooner or later, divide Central Asia between them, and Afghanistan, like many other countries, will, sooner or later, either form part of the dominions of England or Russia, or else become practically dependent and subordinate.

"Without the smallest feeling of hostility or ill-will to Russia, I think the English people ought to say, quite quietly, but also with unmistakable firmness, we do not mean to lie at the mercy of our neighbours. We have already more territory and wider responsibilities than we want. We should be sorry, indeed, to add to either; but we intend to retain our hold upon India, and to take, if necessary, by force of arms, whatever may be essential to the maintenance of our power there.

"If a defensible frontier is required, what can and ought to be obtained, it is hardly likely that we shall have a better opportunity hereafter of getting such a frontier than we have at present. If everything now falls back into the drifting position in which it has been for a series of years, Russia and Afghanistan will at once be in alliance, and the difficulty of any advance on our part will increase by every year that passes. I do not doubt that whenever the enterprise of securing the frontier is undertaken, it will involve a very serious effort; but I do not see why we should expect to be stronger hereafter than we are now, and we are not now under any special difficulties. I do not think that, as matters stand, the Russians will interfere. They will do all they can to frighten us; they will give any amount of sympathy, and, perhaps, underhand, some arms, some money, and a certain number of officers to the Afghans; but it seems to me most unlikely that just at this moment they will go to war with England upon such a quarrel, unless, indeed, the Turkestan authorities manage to commit the Emperor to the step. As for the special threats of the Russians, they do not impress me very much. Their papers seem to dwell principally upon the native princes and their armies, the population "eager to throw off the British yoke;" and the disaffection of the native troops. These seem to me to be ignorant, conventional commonplaces. If British power were upset, no native prince in India would be sure of anything whatever, except that he would be plunged into a bottomless whirlpool of war and confusion, whereas under British rule his position is perfectly secure, though it may not be absolutely satisfactory. If any native prince tried to upset British power and failed, he would certainly be dethroned, and would in all probability be hanged. Every native prince in India knows all this perfectly well. These are plain and strong reasons for fidelity. As to the army, it is not during war that mercenary troops are untrustworthy. They are faithful enough in the face of the enemy. An enormous number of native levies, of one sort or another, were raised during the mutiny, and the mutineers had no more relentless enemies than men of their own colour. As to the mass of the population, my belief is that if a Russian army crossed the Indus to-morrow, the first and last thought of the bulk of the people would be to hide their valuables safely and to wait to obey the winning side. In one word, I am far from wishing the English to take up a position of hostility to the Russians. I believe that we are destined to be neighbours in Asia, and I see no reason why we should not be thoroughly friendly neighbours; but perfect independence is the condition upon which alone friendship and cordial good offices are possible, and if we meet upon terms which give them great military advantages over us we shall not be independent.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON AFGHANISTAN.

We (*Times*) publish the following letter addressed by Sir Bartle Frere in 1874 to the late Sir John Kaye. It is an important contribution towards the formation of public opinion on the present crisis in our relations with Afghanistan:—

"24, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square June 12, 1874.

"My dear Kaye.—Many thanks for the papers regarding the Central Asian question. I have not seen Rawlinson's nor Burne's paper, and in what you sent me I find nothing new as regards the facts of the case—nothing I mean, beyond what the newspapers tell us, and what has been in fact, for more than the last quarter of a century, we find the whole clearly predicted in Sir John M'Neill's pamphlet, which reached its third edition during the Crimean War and in what many others have published since, besides what many writers officially connected with, and not published. The one new feature is that official politicians in India seem now at last seriously alarmed, and there is much risk that like all men when they at last perceive a danger they have long been unable to recognize, they may rush in the wrong direction.

"However, the policy of 'masterly inactivity' seems at last abandoned by most of its former advocates. They no longer close their eyes and turn their backs on obvious dangers which are rapidly approaching. All agree that the time is come when something must be done; but what is that 'something' to be? The Russians threaten Merv, and are steadily advancing along their whole frontier line. Our advisers all say, 'We too, must advance;' one of them adds, 'We must saturate Turkestan with British influence and British goods;' and all seem to agree that we must make a move towards by Russia a *casus belli*.

"As for Turkestan, it is quite right to open any trade routes we can in that direction, and if we can induce the people there and in Thibet to trade with India more extensively, so much the better. It is an object well worth all the attention and expense of most Governments can attempt to attain. I would only urge that we should look at such questions occasionally from a Chinese point of view, consider how our Mission affects our relations with China, and be good care that our alliance with the Ameer of Turkestan does not injuriously affect our position at Pekin. As a barrier against Russian advance, a Turkestan alliance seems to me of little value. Of course, it is well at all times to be on the alert, to have our attention directed in that direction, and to have constant, late, and accurate information of all that goes on in that quarter. The day may come when it may be very important to us to have a friendly native power in the north, and to have active officers might in time of need make a useful flank impression on any force threatening India from the north-west. But Turkestan is not an easy route for invading India, and not likely to need guard against unless it should be so entirely neglected as, like any unguarded postern, to invite the approach of the invader.

"As for Merv, I do not in the least underrate the importance to our position in Central Asia of our threat to make such occupation of a troublesome refuge for frontier robbers and men stealers a *casus belli* would be worse than simply ineffectual. It would not stop the Russian advance in the least. It would encourage it. It would regard our threat at all, postpone that one step till, as in the case of the abrogation of the obnoxious clauses regarding the Black Sea in the Treaty of Paris, the step, in itself a necessary one and useful to civilization and good order irrespective of Russian interests, would be taken at a moment when we could not go to war with any chance of fighting to good purpose.

"A little consideration will show that this must be the case. What is it that compels Russia to advance? We are pretty well agreed that the impulse is the same as that which impelled ourselves from Calcutta to Peshawur. We were a strong, united, aggressive, and growing Power, in contact with states so disunited and decaying that their power was paralyzed and had no inherent vigour and capacity for resistance, still less for growth. Hence they invariably gave way and crumbled before us, and when there was any inherent vigour left in them to resist they had not even some good cause for quarrel and were soon worsted in fair fight. We never stopped in conquering India for considerations of home policy or in obedience to any orders from London. Some of our greatest acquisitions were made by men who disobeyed them, men who came out sincerely determined to avoid extension of boundary, but the course of conquest was never stayed till we got to the barriers of the mountain regions which surrounded India on the land side. All this was in spite of the most constant and positive orders from home and the most sincere wish on the part of men at the head of affairs in India to obey those orders.

"It is the same with Russia, with this difference, that, instead of public opinion at home being, as was the case in England, strongly and sincerely pronounced against further extension of territory, there are in Russia, as I need not tell you, two parties, opposite political parties, whose objects, on any moral ground, to extension of territory; but one of them, including the Emperor himself and some of the best and most able financiers and enlightened politicians, is strongly opposed to further extension in the present condition of affairs. The other powerful party of protectionists, many of the Russianized Germans who are more Russian than the Russians, most of the military and the ultra-national politicians on the other hand, are enthusiastic supporters of further schemes of conquest, and this party is by far the more popular and powerful.

"If we, with our strong political discipline, with the earnest desire on the part of the nation at large to avoid conquest; if we, so favourably situated for abstention from aggressive warfare, found circumstances too strong for us, and were unwillingly forced on from the sea to the Himalayas, what chance has the Russian Government, or that party in it which dreads further conquest, of resisting the pressure of the same kind, but much greater in degree, which forces them to break up and annex the savage border intervening between them and India? I need not to you repeat how the annexation comes about; how the civilized Power, theirs as well as ours, is forced to put its best men in contact with the uncivilized neighbour; how it first interferes to compose quarrels between neighbours give him constant and apparently justifiable cause for hostilities, which in the end must always lead to the victorious advance of the stronger and more civilized Power; how, if the frontier commander is conscientious or unambitious, the uncivilized neighbour gravitates to the stronger Power by a process less violent than in the former case, but even more certain; how, when any semi-civilized 'Humpty Dumpty' gets his 'back well up,' his horses and all the king's men' are utterly unable to set him up again; how there is life and power of recovery after the most damaging defeat and disaster in the most mismanaged branch of the civilized Power, and how there is nothing but decline and decay in the uncivilized; how the one Power is insensibly and by internal vigour urged to grow and aggress, while the other has no inherent force of resistance, unless he gives up his antiquated arms and indiscipline, and takes to himself the weapons and military array of civilized nations, which are of no avail,—in fact which cannot long exist, unless he abandons also his barbarous habits and policy of finance and internal administration; in a word, unless he enters the ranks of civilized nations. All these things you know and have seen, and, therefore, I need not argue to you that, while Russia is a civilized, living, and growing Power, the wishes even of the all-powerful Czar and his ablest counsellors are of little avail in stopping her career of growth and conquest among the least civilized races of Asia.

"But the Russians have one source of impulse which moves them more powerfully than it does us, though we, too, feel something of it. I mean the religious crusading element; this, as you know, is studiously discouraged and generally distrusted by our politicians, and though there is a strong missionary impulse in many classes of the community sufficient to ensure respectful treatment from those who do not share it among the governing class, it is by no means a fashionable and hardly a popular political impulse. But it is quite otherwise in Russia, where, whatever of real loyalty exists, is inseparably bound up with religion, and whatever is religious is actively propagandist and hostile to non-Christian Powers. To a modern religious Russian the prospect of a war with a Mahomedan or Idolatrous Prince has the same aspect and excites the same feelings as a crusade did among religious Englishmen in the middle ages. I only mention this because I think it is one of the forces impelling Russia onwards of which we take less account as a political force than it deserves. It is in many ways a great source of strength to her. So is the declared policy of the Russian Government, to spare no pains to put down slavery wherever her influence extends—such slavery, I mean, as that prevalent among the Turcomans and throughout Central Asia. Contrast our feelings, or the feelings of intelligent Americans, when they heard that the slave markets in Khiva and Bokhara were abolished, with what you and I felt when we ineffectually ground our teeth as we read of what poor Stoddart and Conolly were suffering, and we may have some faint idea of the national credit, the sense of duty performed, and the impulse to do more, which patriotic Russians feel when they consider what they are doing in Asia. The work may not be very perfect, but their feeling regarding it reckons for much in weighing political forces, as compared with the half-hearted shilly-shallying of our ordinary dealings with such questions, when we get beyond the bounds of India and the four corners of an Act of Parliament.

"The result of all this is that Russia will go on, whether her Government wish it or not, till something stops her; and what will stop her? Nothing that I can see, except an impassable barrier, such as we found in the mountain chain of the Himalayas; or a political barrier, such as finding herself on a frontier which she cannot pass without fighting an equally powerful nation on the other side; and where that powerful nation is civilized like herself, and able and willing to give her honest hearing and reasonable redress with regard to all frontier discussions, and to require equal justice from her.

"A so-called zone,' consisting of the territory of uncivilized Powers, is worse than useless as a barrier, simply because the uncivilized Power is, by the nature of things, sure to act in a way which would give an aggressive and growing Power on its border an irresistible cause for advance; or, if the civilized Power is sufficiently strong and determined to abstain from aggression, the weak and uncivilized Power must gravitate towards the stronger body and become in time a part of it, without formal annexation or aggression.

"For similar reasons, it will not be a sufficient check on the Russian advance to find themselves on the frontier of an uncivilized Power under our influence or protection, unless we are prepared to use that influence to check the uncivilized Power in all its relations with its neighbours. We must be prepared not only to support the protected State when right, but to force it to make satisfaction when wrong; otherwise we shall not close the opening for interference by the civilized Power on the opposite border side, because we can offer no effectual guarantee that our uncivilized neighbour shall not repeat the provocation, and therefore we can have no valid objection to offer to Russia, on the opposite border, exacting efficient guarantees for her own security.

"This forms the great difficulty of any alliance with or protectorate of Afghanistan. An alliance is illusory, as we are now finding out to our cost, unless one is based on a sense of exceptional wisdom, experience, and foresight, like Dost Mahomed. As for a protectorate, it is an essential element in any system of protection that the protected State should be willing to be guided by the advice of its protector in all matters of foreign policy. But it is hopeless to attempt anything of the kind in Afghanistan unless the protectorate were preceded by a thorough conquest, such as should clearly subject the whole of Afghanistan to be guided by the advice of the British Government.

"What, then, is the barrier which I would propose to raise to Russia's advances towards India?

"Let us, before answering this question, consider the essential difference of British and Russian policy, using the word less in the sense of a design for political action, which may be changed from time to time, than as the result of national instincts and tendencies, and the expression of national interests, which are less variable. Under this sense, Russian policy in Asia is, as we all see, positive, active, and aggressive. Whatever may be the professions or the wishes of Russian statesmen, the exigencies of her frontier position render it impossible for her to remain still until she meets some physical or political obstacle, which certainly does not at this moment exist between her frontier and ours. The question when the two frontiers will be conterminous is, as far as Russia is concerned, simply one of more or less time.

"Our policy, on the other hand, is purely defensive and stationary, and it seems to me that, by the nature of our position, it must so continue, as we have practically no enter the lists as rivals to Russia, and to embark on indefinite schemes of further Asiatic conquest. The nation is clearly not prepared, nor likely to be prepared, for this if it has the warning, has its eyes open to the consequences, and is aware that if once more on the move we may find it not easy to stop, nor to choose our own limit to our conquest.

"But the policy hitherto has been not only stationary, and nominally, though I think very imperfectly, defensive. It has been also purely negative. We are ready enough to say what we will not do, but all efforts by any of the other Asiatic Powers to enter into a friendly spirit with the British Government regarding all matters of foreign policy.

"This need not be a costly proceeding, if we are careful to avoid the mistake of subsidising the Prince, so as to make him rely more on our treasury than on his own thrift and good management.

"But what if the Ameer should object to follow our advice? If the matter did not affect his foreign relations, he might be left to follow his own inclination; but if it were so, such a question as his relations with other Powers than ourselves, I would give him clearly to understand that he must not count on our support unless he followed our advice. I would speak with him in the same sense as I did in 1857, and after all hope of continuing friendly relations had disappeared; but I would clear for action, and give him unequivocally to understand that we held ourselves free to act as might seem best for our interest, which were to give foreign Powers no good ground for interference with him or us.

"If, as we are told, the Ameer already evinces dislike and distrust towards our Government, we cannot too soon come to a clear understanding with him as to the nature of the means peace and effectual alliance or the reverse. If peace, then I would let no small obstacle hinder our placing a British officer, not necessarily in the capital, but in a position to judge for himself and to report to us all that goes on at Cabul. If, on the contrary, the Ameer objects to such a course, and wishes to keep us at arm's length, I would let him clearly see we regarded his objection as proof of unfriendliness and were prepared to act accordingly.

"With regard to the present state of affairs at Herat, I would immediately depute from the Persian side an intelligent and scientific military officer, with three or four good assistants acquainted with all arms of the service, and if the Ruler of Herat could be induced to receive them, I would establish them there permanently. This, no doubt, in the present state of affairs, would give umbrage to the Ameer of Cabul; but I would let him clearly understand that we could not sit by while he quarrelled with the ablest and most popular of his relations, and possibly successors; that we must recognize the actual state of affairs in Afghanistan, and would not countenance a repetition by him of the process by which his father wasted his own life and the resources of his kingdom in establishing his direct rule over Herat.

"In the event of his persisting, I would inform him that we should withdraw all countenance from him and reserve to ourselves full liberty to treat as we might think proper with the ruler of Herat. On the other hand, I would offer our good offices to both parties to effect such a formal reconciliation, as should save the dignity of the nominal sovereignty, adjourning all further questions to the indefinite period of the next vacancy of the throne. Nothing, of course, but extreme pressure will induce the Ameer to acquiesce in this course, but the pressure ought, I think, to be applied.

"I need not say I would lose no time in completing the railway communication, on an uniform gauge, from Kurrachee, viâ Hoolkan, Lahore, to Peshawur, with a branch from Sukkur to the Bolan Pass.

"In considering this Central Asian question it never seems to me that either those who are for active measures on our North-West frontier or their opponents the advocates of 'masterly inactivity' fairly appreciate the real character of the danger to be guarded against, or the respective kinds of strength of the parties concerned.

"What is our danger in India from Russian advance? People talk of a Russian invasion of India. If this means an expedition, like the expeditions to Khiva and Bokhara, formally prepared by the Russian Government with Russian forces, and marching from the Russian frontier to attack us, the danger is perhaps a remote one. No Russian statesman in his senses would, as matters now stand, dream of attempting such a thing for a long time to come; the Russians have neither the money, the men, nor the organization necessary for such an undertaking, while they have an active enemy of great power at sea, able to worry them in the Baltic and the Black Seas, and on land all along their line from the Caucasus to the Indus. I think I could name a round dozen of our officers any of whom would undertake to stop, and could stop, such an expedition, or at any rate cut it off from its Russian base, without moving a single British regiment, if he had the command of a few hundred thousand pounds, a few good subordinate officers, and three months' warning. So far I quite agree with the 'masterly inactivity' advocates, and I have no doubt whatever of the entire sincerity of all Russian statesmen and soldiers of judgment when they disclaim any idea of such an invasion of India for their own generation.

"But the danger I apprehend is not of this kind; it is twofold.

"If we suppose Afghanistan only so far Russianized that Russian travellers freely move about the country, that Russian officers and men, not necessarily in the pay of the Russian Government, but deserters possibly or vagabonds from Russia, drill the Ameer's troops, cast his cannon, coin his rupees, and physic him and his subjects, what would be the effect in India? Can any man in his senses who knows anything of India doubt that the effect now, and for many years to come, must be to disquiet every one in India, except that great majority of the cultivators who will go on cultivating without talking politics till the crack of doom? Every Englishman, from the Governor-General downwards, will be disquieted; they will feel that a great foreign Power has almost as much to say to the proceedings of all the troublesome classes as the Viceroy and his English officials. Every prince and chief will see in the Russians a possible alternative claimant for empire in India; all the disaffected, dangerous, and criminal classes will be on the *qui vive*, ready to stir at a moment's notice, and all the millions who still have some martial spirit left will furbish their swords and believe that another era of fighting and fair contest for martial renown and plunder is at hand. All these elements may be stirred into strife any moment by a Russian proclamation issued at Cabul, or even by a false report of one, for it is not necessary that the report should be true to set some of these restless elements in motion.

(To be continued.)

THE *TIMES'* MILITARY CRITIC ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

We published yesterday the details as far as they are yet gazetted of the Expeditionary Force destined for service in Afghanistan. They call for some comment, inasmuch as the traditional organization of an Indian field force has been entirely abandoned, and a new and as yet quite untried system supersedes that which for generations has won for us an unchecked career of victory throughout the length and breadth of Hindostan.

The Northern or Khyber column is evidently not alluded to in the details which have as yet reached us, and that one we may assume will be the most powerful of the Divisions. Taking the other details we find that the Quettah and Kuram columns, together with General Stewart's reserve, comprise 14 batteries with a siege train, five squadrons of British Cavalry, 18 squadrons of Native Cavalry, four battalions of British with 17 of Native Infantry, or, in round numbers, 84 field guns, 3,300 Cavalry, and 11,000 Infantry. Here we find that the usual proportion of Artillery to other branches, which in Europe varies from three to four guns per thousand, has been increased to six per thousand,—a change we are disposed to acquiesce in, for although the actual effect of artillery fire is absurdly small, and although its moral effect on European troops, when once seasoned to the fray, is absolutely *nil*, yet Orientals, more especially hill men, hold it in such dread that a few well-pitched shells, even if no casualties occur, will clear a ridge as if by magic. The improved accuracy and increased range of guns has modified the principles of hill warfare. In former days it was necessary to crown the heights and skirmish down the slopes, which gave us only the aid of infantry clear a way for the guns toiling in the ravines below. That, however, was in the days when from 1,000 to 1,200 yards was the *maximum* range of field artillery. Now, however, when our rifled cannon throw with accuracy to a distance of from 3,000 to 4,000 yards, these conditions have been completely changed; a position can generally be found in the pass below whence the commanding heights last won from an old Indian friend that he lately met on board a steamer in the Black Sea two Russian officers of rank, who began talking to him about Afghan politics, and one of them told my friend that he had lived for six months at Khelat. I never saw any mention of such a mission, which are few reports; but I have often thought that the perverse conduct of the Khan lately betokened an idea that he could rely on other support than that of the Government of India.

The railway for the line from the Indus to the Bolan would run over a level plain very similar to that over which, in Northern Bengal, a railway has just been made at a cost of 4,000*l* a day. Thence to Quetta a road may be easily and cheaply improved by keeping parties of pioneers at work on it, remembering that nothing more than a practicable road for artillery is needed.

Secondly, well-selected English agents should be placed at Herat, Cabul, and Candahar, as I still retain in my old predilection for military officers for such service; but they should be picked men, with good training in the scientific branches of their profession, hardy,

A MUSSULMAN ADMONITION TO SHERE ALI.

An article which lately appeared in a Mussulman paper, *al-Jahwaib*, seems to have excited some attention The following translation of it may therefore be welcome :—

When we had begun to hope that matters were about to settle down into something like order, a telegram reaches us which scatters our hopes to the wind. We refer to the misunderstanding which has arisen between his Highness Shere Aly Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan, and the Government of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. The tension between the two has already reached a dangerous crisis, and there can be no doubt that it will seriously affect Muslim States generally, and the Sublime Porte in particular. This misunderstanding, as we stated in a former number of the *al Jawaib*, originated in the despatch by Russia of a special mission to the Amir, composed of a number of staff and political officers, with an escort of 2,000 soldiers of the army of observation in Central Asia, the whole under the command of General Schouvaloff. According to the Russian journals, the object of this mission was to confirm the relations and commercial interest at present existing between Russia and Afghanistan. A telegram also states that Russia's aim in this matter is to conciliate the Amir. We have no notion of finding fault with his Highness Shere Aly for his reception of the mission; but we beg to observe that the manner in which he welcomed the enemies of the Muslims to his country, so different to what has been usual hitherto, calls for grave comment. He had his soldiers drawn up to do honour to the chief of the mission, and to show him that he had an army at hand capable of meeting the English in the field. He is borne in mind here that the English have certain rights over that kingdom too well known to be mentioned, and that when they saw that Samarkand, Khokand, Khiva, and other Central Asian Muslim States had been annexed by Russia, they also, to borrow the Russian phraseology, desiring to cement their friendly and commercial relations with Afghanistan, and, to conciliate the Amir, determined in like manner to send a special mission to him. We had thought that, acting impartially, he would have received it as he did the Russian mission, and that when the two missions were with him he would have a good opportunity of analyzing both, and of deciding which was the more favourable to his country. In that case we should have seen a spectacle such as has not been witnessed for the last twenty years. But, according to all accounts, the Amir chose arrogantly to follow his own bent, and to calculate upon the capital which he had in hand. But therein it is certain that he is placing himself and his country in jeopardy; for the English are evidently determined to defend their rights, even at the cost of losing their last man and spending their last farthing on the enterprise. This is clear from the telegrams arriving from India, which set forth that the Government of India is making preparations for the war, and is determined to measure its strength with Afghanistan. We do not believe that the war will be of long continuance, for the Muslim States beyond Afghanistan which are already held by Russia will back the Amir, knowing, as their chiefs doubtless know, that the result of this war will tend to uphold the Muslim kingdoms. The Muslims of India, also, will certainly adopt the same view, for they know that during the late war the British Government was the only ally of the Sublime Porte, and that it alone came forward with land and sea forces to prevent the approach of the Russians to Constantinople. Hence it is impossible that the Muslims generally can approve of the Amir making war upon the English, and seeking to conciliate the Russians; and what is applicable to the Sublime Porte is also applicable to this Afghan question, which will not be confined to the British Government and Shere Aly Khan, but will affect the Muslim States of that tranquillity and security so indispensable to the improvement of their condition and strength. If therefore, it is the intention of the Amir to bring discouragement upon the Muslims and to disappoint their hopes, he is exposing himself to highest censure to opprobrium and contumely, without knowing, moreover, what the result would be. For who can venture to assure us that this war will not involve all the Muslim States, especially if it should become known that Russia is abetting the Amir? Is Shere Aly Khan ignorant that the Sublime Porte is in need of the English to enable it to carry out reforms in its remote provinces, and that his hostilities with the English will postpone their execution indefinitely? This, indeed, is what the Russians desire; and, whether he should be victor or vanquished, it will alike serve their purpose, for their hatred of the English is on a par with their hatred of the Muslims. Is the Amir unaware, moreover, of the responsibility which he will incur towards the people of the two Holy Places—Makkah and al-Madinah—and towards the pilgrims who will visit them this year? Only let them hear that a Muslim Amir has opened the way for the shedding of Muslim blood in order to please the enemies of Islam, and they will load him with censure for his hateful crime and will rise up like one man against him. It is not to be denied that there should be some settlement of the differences existing between the English and the Amir such as befits his exalted dignity, he being one of the Muslim Sovereigns; but how can any such settlement be expected if he refuses to receive the mission from India? We trust that his religious sentiments, his patriotism, and compassion for his subjects will prevent him from rushing headlong into this war, the horrors of which and the results of which he cannot foresee. We conjure him, in the name of the Creator, that he will not add to the severe trials which the Muslims have undergone during the last fatal year, but that he will strive to establish his kingdom in that which will profit it, in that which will be approved by Him who seated him on the throne, and in that which will win for him the praise of all Muslims. In like manner we trust that the British Government will be disposed to be indulgent towards and to soothe him, so that all differences may be amicably settled, and friendship and amity be established between them. Such a result will be the confusion of the enemies of the Muslims, and satisfy the wishes of every lover of Islam. We pray that God will inspire all Muslim Amirs with what is well-pleasing in His sight, and convert their hearts to obey His commandments.

THE STORY OF THE STEED AND THE STABLE DOOR.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The letter in which Sir James Stephen discusses the mutual relations of England, Russia, and Afghanistan contains no novelty in the way of argument, if, indeed, its plain statements of what are now accomplished facts can be regarded as argument at all. There was a time when all that Sir James Stephen now urges as to Russian aims and procedure in Central Asia, and as to the policy which they necessitate on our part, might have been considered as argumentative matter; just as the probabilities of explosion may be argumentatively pressed upon a man who stores his cellars, at the beginning of warm weather, with a quantity of petroleum inflammable at a low temperature. But when the house is on fire there is an end to argument properly so called; and much of Sir James Stephen's reasoning is rendered unnecessary by the fact that the English Government are already under compulsion to send for the fire-engines. For years past the conflagration has been predicted, and on exactly the grounds set forth with so much precision by Sir James Stephen; but all warning was vain as long as it might have been useful. It has been pointed out again and again, as he points out, that the advocates of "masterly inactivity" in India have all along mistaken or ignored the real danger of the Indian situation, while fixing their own attention and diverting that of the public to perils which they could easily show to be chimerical. "The distance between the Russian and the Indian frontiers and the nature of the obstacles to be traversed before a Russian army could invade India" have, as Sir James Stephen complains, been dwelt upon "as if the danger apprehended were the concentration of a great Russian army at Orenburg or even at Tashkend, and their march upon Peshawur or Shikarpur." For years the reply has been made which Sir James Stephen now makes, that "no reasonable person entertains such apprehensions;" and that "the danger lies not in a single march, but in a succession of conquests and alliances, such alliances as a great European Power can impose on native States, each of which would give Russia a new recruiting-ground and a new base of operations." No form of appeal, here made too late to the prudence and forethought of our rulers has been in times past neglected; unless, indeed, we except the forcible illustration drawn by Sir James Stephen from our own history in India. There is value in the reminder that "a handful of Englishmen obtained political power in Bengal," and by doing exactly what the Russians are doing in Central Asia—namely, "raising native armies and forming native alliances—gradually subdued the whole country;" because it may serve to bring home to dull and unimaginative minds a truth which in any other form they would continue to resist.

But Sir James Stephen's letter is not the only official cry of warning when warning is too late. We have a yet longer letter of the same character written by Sir Bartle Frere to Sir John Kaye in 1874, and setting forth the neglected exigencies of Indian policy with even more fulness and precision than its predecessor. Its reflections and counsels are all of them as sound and sensible as Sir James Stephen's, and all of them are now as miserably out of date. We listen with respect to these official echoes of the voice of the "alarmist" and the "irresponsible politician" of former years—echoes hitherto so carefully prevented from escape into the outer world, but we can gain nothing from them now, save perhaps a truer estimate of the illusions which have been allowed by officialism to arrest and bewilder public opinion. That is, indeed, the solitary advantage to be derived from these tardy echoes. No Indian administrator, however eminent, has been or will be able to add anything to the arguments and admonitions which have been pressed upon successive English Ministries by advisers from without. What such men can and do supply—and it is well worth having—is the knowledge that the very same arguments and admonitions were being pressed upon our rulers by their most trusted and experienced councillors from within. When, for instance, Sir Bartle Frere argues that the advance of Russia towards our Indian frontier must, for reasons independent of the Imperial Russian policy of the hour, be regarded as inevitable; that it is ("was" in 1874) bringing her nearer and nearer to positions which, even if she does not deliberately seek to secure them, she must, by the force of circumstances ultimately attain; when he urges that these positions once gained, she could easily and without any question of invasion of India, expose us to extreme danger, disquietude, and cost in that region, besides utterly paralyzing our action in any European question in which we might find ourselves opposed to Russia; when, Sir Bartle Frere, we say, is thus arguing, he is merely repeating, with the added force of his reputation and authority, what we and others have wearied ourselves and the public with repeating for years past. But how many of us knew, how many of us were allowed to suspect, that what we were saying as outsiders was being repeated in nearly the same words by men in the position of Sir Bartle Frere? When views like these were being ridiculed as alarmism by those "thoughtful persons" who are now engaged in thoughtfully eating their words, did the Government of the day, by any of its representatives, let fall a hint that the "alarmism" of the outsider was the serious alarm of the soberest and most experienced officials? When the "irresponsible" journalist was accused of panic-mongering, was the public permitted to know that a responsible administrator, so highly trusted as to be selected for most difficult tasks outside the sphere of his ordinary employment, was himself a large dealer in this very same commodity of alarm? Has it not, on the contrary, been the one of successive Ministries and their hacks to encourage the cheap ridicule of Russophobia, or even, like Lord Salisbury, to swell the chorus of derision? Has it not been their chosen part to discourage and suppress the opinions of men like Sir Bartle Frere, to do all in their power to make it appear that the only persons who held such opinions were English politicians of the type of the late Mr. Urquhart, or Anglo-Indian soldiers the English counterparts of General Kaufmann? Have we not been sedulously taught that all the best and most trustworthy of Indian civil administrators were wedded to that policy of masterly inactivity to which Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking last year on behalf of the Cabinet, gave his so unqualified adhesion?

We know that this is so; and, knowing it, we ought not to hesitate to call such conduct by its right name. In this, as in too many other instances, the English people have been systematically blinded or left in blindness by their rulers. The people the authority from which Ministers now-a-days profess with such ostentatious deference to derive their policy, have been studiously kept in ignorance of many of the most essential data for arriving at a sound judgment. Everything that could be done has been done to prevent them from seeing more than one side of the case upon which they are or must one day be called upon to pronounce; that side being the one which it suited ministerial weakness, or the supposed exigencies of party policy, that the nation should believe the stronger. And we see now to what a pass our affairs have been brought by this long course of bamboozling. It has led to this—that now when the hour for preparation has passed, and the hour for action, prepared or unprepared, has struck, the Government are seeking to justify their policy by ready-made missions, which in reality only condemn them for ever having allowed the necessity to arise. The very futility of the defensive measures which Sir Bartle Frere proposed four years ago is the measure of what has been lost by delay. Effective possibly in 1874 they are obviously inadequate now. The time has come when the "alarmist" of a former period, and the "converted optimists" of to-day are alike unable to propose any other remedy for the Indian mischief than the sword—or a bad bargain with the enemy when he has passed within our gates. And we have to thank the discordant rabble called our Government that so it is.

PARIS AFTER THE PEACE.

THROUGH THE PASSAGES.

(Daily Telegraph's Special Correspondent.)

PARIS, Oct. 8.

Not the least among the charms of the Passages des Panoramas is that they are continually offering fresh objects for contemplation. The objects themselves have very possibly been there during a long series of years; but oddly enough, although you may be a veteran *flaneur*, you do not remember to have seen the pleasant sights before. The leading show shops of the main gallery are, of course, familiar to you. Take the great display of bookbinding, for example. Every book can be cased in the shape of embossed, indented, and inlaid morocco, russia, roan, vellum, and calf—of emblazoned backs and tooled edges—seems to have been lavished on the embellishment of rare editions of Moliere, Voltaire, Beaumarchais, La Fontaine, Racine, and Corneille; and similar honours, although of not quite so elaborate a nature, are bestowed on tall copies of the works illustrated by Gustave Dore, such as the "Dante," the "Contes Drolatiques," and the "Paradise Lost." As for the sumptuously illustrated tome put forth during the last few years by the Hachettes, the Firmin-Didots, and the Mames—such as the "Moyen Age" and "Dix-huitieme Siecle" of M. Paul Lacroix the "Jeanne d'Arc" and the "Sainte Cecile"—those superb specimens of typography and engraving labour, to risk a slight paradox, of being so handsomely bound in cloth, and to have been so recently published that it has not been deemed necessary to promote them to the dignity of whole binding. Let me add that the art of *reliure* has attained a *status* of consummate excellence in France, and that French bookbinders may be held as the foremost craftsmen of that kind in Europe. There is a plain reason for the exceptional development among our neighbours of an art which, in its higher stages, certainly languishes in England. We bind excellently well in cloth, so well, indeed, that bookbuyers on a large scale are quite content to allow their recently acquired copies of the costliest works to remain in their original "jackets" of highly hot-pressed pasteboard and calico. You may have your old volumes whole or half bound, but you think twice before sending your complete Froude, your Ruskin—if you are lucky enough to possess such a rarity—your Cunningham's Ben Johnson, your Percy Fitzgerald's Boswell's Johnson to the bookbinder's; first because you never know when you will get them back again—our best bookbinders seem to think, to judge from the time they absorb in executing their orders, that a voyage to the Straits of Malacca and back again will do books no harm—and next, because the money which you will have to pay for binding would enable you to purchase the complete Jeremy Bentham, the entire Hobbes, or the Howell's State Trials, after which you have been hankering for months. It may fairly be said that no real lover of books was ever rich enough to purchase a tithe of the books which he really desired to possess; thus the bookworm, unless he have a craze for Grolliers and Roger Paynes—in which case he is not to be looked upon with much greater respect than if he were a collector of Stradivariuses or old blue and white Nankin—is apt to regard his disbursements as money diverted more or less from a useful to a merely ornamental purpose, and in a multitude of cases he allows his Macaulay's "England" or his Grote's "Greece" to remain in the same neat but inexpensive garb assumed by the last three-volume novel from Mudie's. In France the case is altogether different. With the exception of a few *livres d'art*, such as those to which I have recently drawn attention, and of the travelling guide books, which must needs have a cloth binding in order that they may be comfortably stowed away in the pocket, but which otherwise can scarcely be considered as books at all, every French work, from the costliest to the cheapest, is published in a paper cover only. That modest envelope was donned by M. Thiers's "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," and by M. Littre's colossal Dictionary. It is donned by M. Taine's "Origines de la France Contemporaine" by the last novel of M. Octave Feuillet, the last theological or historical study of M. Ernest Renan, the last play of M. Alexandre Dumas or M. Victorien Sardou; it is equally the garb of "L'Assommoir" and "La Nabab," of the scurrilities of Paul de Kock and the extravagancies of Xavier de Montepin. The biggest and the smallest of French books is thus substantially only pamphlet; and if you have a huge *corpus* of pamphlets loosely sewn together and you do not see about having them bound, the paper covered mass will speedily fall to pieces. As a natural consequence, the services of the bookbinder in France are in constant requisition to save valuable books from destruction. As for the works which are not of any value, they never get bound at all: a circumstance which conduces to the profit of the bookseller, since the work, albeit rabbishing, may be in popular request. In its unbound state it has disintegrated, and has found, perchance, a home in the dustbin; but there are still people who wish to read it, and the last edition being exhausted, a new one is called for, to the publisher's great joy. I have always fancied that one reason why cookery books are, as a rule, such an excellent property to the publishers thereof is that newly-married couples are in the habit of presenting a copy of the last edition of Francatelli or Mary Hooper to their cooks. The volumes are reasonably well bound, to be sure; but of all Places of Destruction, I know none more ruinous than a kitchen; and in a very short space of time the cookery book comes to grief. Either the cat steals it—a cat would steal the new chimes of St. Paul's, belfry and all—or the kitchenmaid lights the fire with it, or it gets into the cook's drawer—that "chaos come again"—and is seen no more. So additional copies of Francatelli or Mary Hooper are demanded, and the publishers dance jigs of delight. Prosperous, nevertheless, are the craft of bookbinding appears to be in France, the prices charged by the binders seem to me very high. When anything of the nature of "extra" work is required the payment demanded may be qualified as extravagant. In the book shop of Passages des Panoramas I find a set of Voltaire—The Kehl edition, in fifty volumes, only half-bound—marked two thousand francs, or eighty pounds. Now, editions of standard authors in England, full-bound do not average more than fifteen shillings a volume. When, moreover, in Paris to handsome binding there is superadded the rarity of an edition or interleaving with curious engravings, the price asked approaches the monstrous. There is one work in the Passages des Panoramas, a set of French classics in thirty volumes, copiously interleaved with exotic plates, for which the modest sum of twelve thousand francs is demanded. Why, a first folio of Shakespeare could be procured for something like that sum. I mentioned in a recent letter the Contes de la Fontaine. A copy of the "Farmer's-General" edition, Amsterdam, 1762, and with the plates after Charles Eisen, in perfect "states"—amateurs will understand what I mean—could not be obtained in the Passages des Panoramas for less than fifty pounds sterling. One exceptionally perfect copy fetched at the late sale of the library of M. Firmin-Didot a hundred and twenty pounds. It happened that just before I came to Paris, a friend made me a present of the first volume of this much prized work. The second he could not find. Lately I asked the great bibliopole of the Passages whether he thought he could possibly procure me a copy of the second volume. "Has M'as the real edition?" asked the bibliopole: "Amsterdam, 1762, Eisen's plates, perfect 'states,' and so forth?" I satisfied him on all these points. There was an odd twinkle in his eyes. "It will be a matter of time and difficulty and expense," he concluded; "*mais voyons; combien voulez-vous me vendrece petit livre-lo?*" He wanted to buy my first volume of the "Contes;" and had I not been determined to dine that day with the strictest economy at the Ristorante del Matto Forestiero, I would—so hard are the times—have struck a bargain with him at once.

You may object that in venturing upon this little disquisition on books and bookbinding in France and England I have tacitly violated a pledge given long ago—a pledge not to be more technical than I can possibly help. Still, one must indulge from time to time in a little technology. Fellows of the books and of the examples of bookbinding to which I have adverted may be found displayed with all due ostentation in the *vitrines* of the great French publishers at the Exhibition. There you may dwell at your leisure on the masterpieces of the Hachettes, the Mames, the Plons, and the Firmin-Didots; but it was with a deliberate purpose that I decided to cull my text, not from the glass cases in the Champ de Mars, but from a shop window in the Passages des Panoramas. At the Exhibition one is compelled, after a manner, to be an observer and to be serious. It is not my present intent to be serious. I have seen so much misery and wretchedness that I have come to be of Figaro's opinion, that it is best to laugh while we can, lest we should be called upon to weep. In the Passages des Panoramas I am not bound to study anything, or to take anything or anybody *au grand sericux*. November is coming, when there will be no more smirking and giggling. Let us enjoy as best we can what remains to us of October—the finest St. Martin's summer that I have ever seen in the City of Pleasure.

You will observe that I have always spoken of the Passages des Panoramas in the plural. In this I am justified by the inscription above the boulevard entrance; but I am sure I do not know how many covered ways there are in this interesting region. Straying from the main avenue, full as it is of jewellers, confectioners, fancy stationers, toyshops, and dealers in old Dresden and new Sevres, you stray up "all manner of streets"—or passages—as Leigh Hunt's pig did. One gallery takes you into another, and so, you know not how, you struggle into the Rue Vivienne. Another corridor gives me egress into a little purblind street, where my barber resides. He is a little round punchcon of a man, with a head of bushy black hair, and sparkling black eyes—a Provencal from Marseilles. Most people, even to the stupidest, possess some art or craft in the study of which they take intense delight, but the practice of which is in a commercial sense wholly useless to them. I happened many years since to have acquired a colloquial knowledge of the Provencal dialect—it is no mere *patois* I can assure you—and every other day my barber and his family enforced I talk the *langue d'oc* together. He is a poet—all the *gens du midi* are poets—and recites quatrains to me in the intervals of *la barbe* and the *coup de peigne*. He confides his sorrows to me. His eldest daughter, he tells me, is fast degenerating into a Parisienne. This the young lady stoutly denies; but I observe that she is somewhat reluctant to call "un paysan" "oun pacan," to say "ripronchara" instead of "reprocher," and "guinaut" in lieu of "fanaut." "Paris," murmurs my barber "has not heart. Paris gives itself airs. *Lou manca natura.* She is all artificial. What would Paris think if, when my day's work was over, I sat before my shop door playing the guitar and singing a little *canzon.*" I am in hopes that these friendly folks will ask me to take some *bouillabaisse* with them some evening. Already the barber takes me, I think for a commercial traveller, and condoles with me on the badness of the times, has invited me to partake of "oun verre di cassis," at an adjoining wine shop, kept by a Provencal—an honest man from the Golfe St. Juan. I might pick up grander acquaintances, you may opine, than a barber who shaves powders, and combs you, "fixes" you with "*brillantine* and "*vinaigre de toilette*," all for the sum of twopence halfpenny sterling, and offers to treat you to drink into the bargain. I consider that my barber and his brown-skinned, black-haired family are all reminiscent to me of the Beloved Land—of the lapis-lazuli sky, the ultramarine sea, the tawny shore, the blinding white cottages with the roofs of loose dusky tiles, the trellised vines, the festooned olives, the gardens bursting forth with oranges and figs and lemons. Ay, and beyond all this the pleasant flow of the *lasgne d'oc* in the purblind little street by the Passages des Panoramas wafts me yet farther away—farther, through the Mesogien sea—farther, through the bright Levant—farther, to "the Palms and Temples of the South." *Kennst du das Land?* At all events, the barber and his family, together with a few beggars whom I have held brief converse with, are the most natural folks that I have met with during this last ten weeks' sojourn in Paris.

In one of the passages I find a restaurant—a fixed-price one. Breakfast, two francs fifty; dinners, three francs, I think. Say the Diner des Calicots. *Non sapiamus di lor, sed guarda e passa*, I may only just hint that I saw an elderly English gentleman coming down the stairs of the Diner des Calicots, about half-past six one evening, looking very pale and ill. And yet, unless I am very much mistaken, I had met that same elderly Englishman at about half-past five looking in at the window of the fancy meerschaum pipe shop. He was then a fresh-coloured gentleman. Perhaps the *hors d' œuvres* had not agreed with him. Another and more remarkable place of public refection in the passages is in a very dark gallery out of which you are suddenly shot, without any notice, so to speak, into the Rue Montmartre. This is the Ristorante del Matto Forestiere. It is a genuine Italian house. This is where I dined, with the strictest economy, on the day when I had doubts about selling my odd volume of the "Contes de la Fontaine" to the proprietor of the sumptuous bookshop. At the Ristorante del Matto Forestiere they will give you all the typical examples of that which was once the very best, but which, I know not why, has within recent years degenerated into, with the exception of Spain, the worst *cuisine* in Europe. I do not know any city in Italy (Rome and Milan always excepted) where one can dine with tolerable comfort. The *table d' hote* at the Hotel Victoria, Venice, used to be admirable; but that too has degenerated. The condition of Florence, from a culinary point of view, is deplorable; and I have never met with anybody who has dined well, culinarily speaking, at Bologna or at Genoa. And yet, when Cardinal Campeggio came to England more than three hundred years ago on the Catherine of Aragon divorce business the Italian Peninsula was renowned above all other countries for its refined and succulent school of cookery. His Holiness the Pope took the greatest interest in the national art, and instructed his envoy to draw up a minutely exhaustive report of the state of cookery in England. Cardinal Campeggio's report was remarkably succinct, being comprised in two words: *Niente affatto.* There was nothing whatever to report about touching English cookery. At the Ristorante del Matto Forestiere you will find Italian cookery of a better kind than you can hope to meet with in Italy itself at the present day. The *risotto*—boiled rice, "accommodated" with oil, cheese, and saffron—is as succulent as it is wholesome. The *ravioli* and the *polpatti*, the *lasagne* and the *stuffate*, are all good; and they have at least a dozen ways of dressing macaroni. Finally, they are very great at this restaurant in the art of preparing *uccellini*—small birds, such as quails, larks, thrushes, *beccafici*, and so on, which are roasted with blankets of fat bacon and vine leaves over their plump little breasts and served in a hollow circle of *polenta* boiled to a paste. But that it is wicked to eat little birds, I should say that their *uccellini* were delicious; in any case I am afraid that some thousands of *grives mauviettes cailles* and *beccafici* are brought every week to the Halles Centrales, principally from the South of France and from the shores of the Lakes of Como and Garda. The *grives* are taken in the largest numbers in the vineyards. The little creatures peck at the ripened grapes until they get tipsy, and then the fowler comes and snares them—a fate that occasionally happens to other creatures besides *grives*. Perhaps it is not naughtier to eat these small birds than to wear them stuffed, and with their wings outspread, in a lady's bonnet. Bird hats and feather bonnets are all the rage in Paris just now, and there must be a terribly continuous slaughter of feathered folks in Italy, in the West Indies, and in South America, to satisfy the need of Vanity Fair.

The prices at the Ristorante del Matto Forestiere are phenomenally cheap. The proprietor has apparently forgotten the existence of the Exhibition altogether; or perhaps he has a regular *clientelle*, and his customers, being mainly Italians, and naturally frugal, informed him in the outset that, if he raised his prices, they would go and dine somewhere else. Next, however, to one of the Dual Bouillon-Bœuf establishments—I intend, as a matter of bounden duty, to dine there before I depart from Paris, but I have not yet succeeded in screwing my courage to the sticking-place—I should say that the Ristorante del Matto Forestiere was about the cheapest restaurant that a foreigner with cosmopolitan tastes could dine at in Paris. I do not say that it is the best. I do not contend that the *minestra* is superlatively good; that the *carne di manzo* is incomparable, or the *arrosto* perfection; that the wine is unimpeachable, or the coffee unexceptionable. But the place is characteristic and genuine; and that is something to find in the midst of a wilderness of French eating-houses, where conventionality has come to the complexion of the most wearisome monotony.

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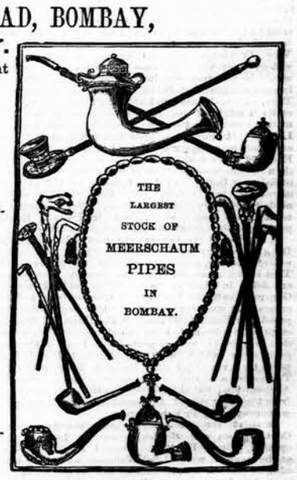

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